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VOLUME XIII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 20.

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Canadian Stock Farm-Fine Horses and tattle-A Productive and Well Man-

About ten days ago we crossed the Detroit River and paid a visit to the Dominion. At the ferry landing at Walkerville we met Mr. Charles Swann, who has charge of the stock farm of Hiram Walker & Sons, located just back of the town, and were soon on the way to that place. It was a sharp morning, rather overcast, with a breeze coming from Lake St. Clair that made an overceat not only a comfort but a positive necessity. Turning into the farm at the end fronting on the river, we drove through the wheat fields. The first one was looking as well as a field possibly could-thick on the ground, good growth, and the plants of a dark green color that showed a vigorous condition. The next field was not nearly so promising, bare patches here and there showing the effects of the winter, and lacking in thriftiness. Mr. Swann explained that the difference arose from the way the fields had | who appreciates a fine horse. been treated, the last mentioned not havsays the land in that vicinity is of the finbushels to the acre would no! be considered an average one. The land is very level. sloping gradually to the river, with a clay subsoil overlaid with a good deep layer of sandy loam, the clay here and there cropping out to the surface. When once broken up and put in good condition he had found it easy land to cultivate. We passed through various fields, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., and some being prepared for oorn, the only crop Mr. Swann said he had not yet got in. In answer to a question whether the sharp frosts of the first week in the month had injured vegetation any, he said not. He attributed the escape to the proximity of the river, which on a frosty night was always covered with a heavy fog, and this kept the frost off. This made the season from ten days to two weeks earlier than on this side of the

We drove out to the third concession to see a second farm of a 1,000 acres which Messrs. Walker & Sons own, and which is now under the management of another party, and a beautiful one it is. The farmer, whose name we cannot now remember, is getting it into nice shape, and the long stretch of well cultivated fields, well fenced, and well cared for, made a handsome picture. Here we saw some 19 two-year-old colts, mostly from Romulus, looking well and hearty after coming through the winter. Leaving here after a look over the colts, we drove along another road to reach Mr. 5wann's residence, making a circuit of the farm. Men were at work at various points cleaning up, plowing and cultivating, a arge amount of new land being prepared or crops this season.

We reached Mr. Swann's place by noon, and looked over some of the brood mares and foals, after which we adjourned to dinner. Mrs. Swann, who, by the way, is a Michigan lady, the daughter of Mr. E Ross, one of the pioneers of Livingston county, evidently knew the drive would prepare each of us to do justice to a well spread table, and she had it ready for us. In the afternoon we started out for a regular tramp, taking in the barnyards first o see how Romulus, Hugo, Marquis and H. G. were looking. Romulus was first led out, and his groom trotted him up and down the yard. He seems to improve with age, and looks as well if not better than we ever saw him. His action when trotting is wonderful for a horse of his size and weight, the knee action being eslecially good. His shapely head, small ars, arched neck, and deep, full chest, with his square manner of trotting, makes him a very handsome horse when in mo-

80 frequently spoils draft horses. Next came Victor Hugo, a black horse now three years old, imported, a very

with none of that ungainliness that

heavy, powerful horse, with all the points of a first-class Percheron-Norman. Then came Marquis, now nearly two years old, a dark gray, by Romulus out of one of Walker & Son's imported Percheron mares. He has the action of his sire, and will greatly resemble, him except in being a darker color. These two colts are driven on a track with a heavy cart and two men in it, and they trot off as if they had been on the circuit for years. The half mile track is an excellent one, made just to exercise and train the young animals on, and Mr. Swann says he finds it best to commence handling them at just an early an age as possible. The colts are halter broken when a few months old, and every one we saw on the farm would allow any one to approach and handle him.

The groom next led out "H. G.," a stallion to which we have before referred. He is a beautiful bright bay, with the finely moulded limbs and round body of a thorughbred, a clean neck, well arched, and for a Hambletonian an exceptionally good head. He is by Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was Kate, the dam of Orient. He is as handsome a horse as any one could wish for.

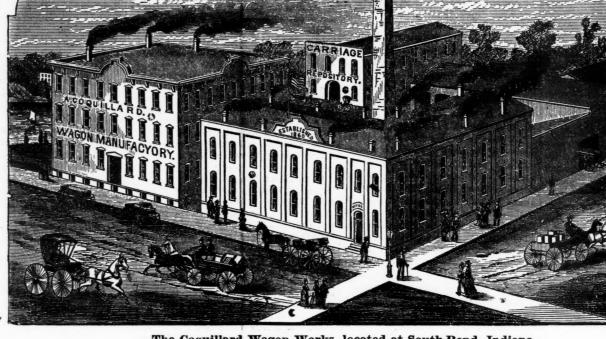
We next started for the pasture where the mares and foals were. In it we found fifteen mares all with colts by their side of from one to four weeks old. They are gen- good work for this section, as unfortunerally good stout common mares, here and ately good farmers are scarce in it, and there being one with some Clyde blood, and the colts all by Romulus. They were all doing well. There were sixteen breed- system of agriculture on their farms. In colt. Across the road from here we found | minion. a number of mares which had not yet foaled, and beyond them all the yearling fillys. The latter were a nice lot, and a number of them when full grown will with a number of two-year-old stallions, the broad backs and strong limbs of the old horse, and many resemble each other so closely that it will be easy to match field which is by Chappell's Gen. Custer.

on the farm now, and they are well worth

horses. It took about two hours to see the ed over. The bull 2d Lord of Eryholme. is still on the farm, but is for sale. He is well bred, of a dark roan color, and though not large, is a square built, blocky fellow, with a level back and good quarters. His calves are turning out well, generally marked after him, and proving excellent milkers. The dairy cattle here are all full blood Shorthorns, and to those who doubt the merits of this breed as milkers we say go and see for yourselves. Not only are they deep milkers, but the quality of butcould wish for. No heifers are sold. They are kept, tested, and if satisfactory are added to the dairy stock. If they are not, their aptitude for fattening soon makes to the butcher. Mr. Swann said he never handled a lot of cows that gave him more if the good wife desires it, to fix up some satisfaction. They were quiet, good feeders, milked well and perfectly sound her flower seeds. and healthy. Their sleek coats, and well covered ribs showed them to be in excellent condition. A number were pointed night she gave 32 lbs. of milk and the what seems to others an unsightly nuichurned together and gave 13; ounces of they rot out of his sight.

butter of the best quality. They of course have excellent pastures, and abundance of pure water is furnished all the stock on the farms by windmills, of borhood will be inoculated with the herd of dairy cows in the State will show better record than do these Shorthorns. Mr. Hiram Walker says they were chosen

was more than satisfied with the result. work on the farm, and a large number of tion, which is engendered. It will be young colts grow up they are put to light rather than forego the improvement. work to harden them, and the constant When the farmer schools himself to workhandling and good usage keeps them from | ing up to a plan that has been prepared becoming wild or unmanageable. There with thought, his assurance of success is was not an animal on the farm that showed much greater than he who works on the any fear, and they allowed us to handle principle of doing what he can and letting them at will. The cattle, among which the rest go undone. was a field containing about a dozen yearling bulls, were the same, and followed



The Coquillard Wagon Works, located at South Bend, Indiana.

their example will have a powerful influence in encouraging them to begin a better

CLEANING UP. This is a very suggestive season for changes. Nature begins to dress up and make excellent teams. These were also put on clean clothes. The peach trees mostly Romulus' colts. Next came a field have dropped their coronal of pink blossoms and begin to show tints of green. all showing the Percheron blood, good The apple trees are holding up their splenhealthy looking fellows with their shaggy did bouquets, in promise of future gatherwinter coats yet on them. They all have ings. The yellow birds, that all winter have been twittering about in small flocks among the pigweeds in unthrifty gardens, all dreased alike in russet overcoats, begin them. We notiged a fine bay colt in this to put on their yellow vests and black He is developing into a handsome carriage song. The spring time spasm for househorse and would take the eye of any one cleaning has been pervading every neigh-The full blood Percheron mares import | veniences, throwing the whole household ent influences controlling its population. ing potatoes. I have raised a good many ing the same chance as the first one. He ed for Messrs. Walker & Sons are doing into aggravated disorder, and putting work "Cleanliness is next to goddiness," and he for market, and always had a good crep; enough into one hundred more or less est description, and a wheat crop under 30 gray colt, at her side about a year old, and square yards of space, to run the farm for one of the grays has had a colt this season, a week. As a rule farmers don't take very The others would foal soon. No colts are kindly to this annual housecleaning, and sold off the farm. They are all kept, and are especially averse to accepting it as a will be matched, broken, and the cross of pattern for them to follow. They appre- To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. the Percheron on common mares tested ciate the inconvenience of sitting by the thoroughly. There are three crops of colts | cook stove, and eating a cold lunch off the kitchen table. They do not wear a very a visit from those who are interested in resigned expression when asked to whitewash the ceiling as soon as they get to the house from the field, or to whack at a carhorses, and then the cattle had to be look- pet for a nooning. But there is a season when the farm needs tidying up, and none is more appropriate than the spring and early summer. The winter has left its lithauled about, and lies scattered over the front yards. The yearly supply of wood has been worked up, and barks and chips left lying about; lumber, fence posts, old sleds, wood racks, and broken wagons are standing or lying where the exigency of the occasion left them. Some old shed near the barn, that has done duty severter made from them is as fine as any one ally as wagon house, calf-pen, hen roost. and lastly as a general nuisance, should be kindling wood, and the scrapings from beneath it carted on the pasture, or applied them into excellent beef and they are sold to the sowed corn patch. It is a good that our sheep of western New York are time to gravel the drives and walks, and second to none.

> The external appearance of a farm has much to do with first impressions, and farmers are often, and perhaps justly, judged

become so contagious that a whole neighat the time. As a rule, this is poor policy, There were some six double teams at aside from the bad habit of procrastina-

If he would apply this principle to the stock ram. Compromise was bred as fol- his claims of merit on this well known and farm itself, and set apart a few days every lows: Got by the Johnson ram, he by universally admitted quality of his sheep, spring for this shaving and cleaning up process, it would set the farm to smiling wonderfully. Every farmer is in some ing mares in this lot, but one of them met this respect alone the Walker farm is measure responsible for the reputation of with an accident this season and has no worth agreat deal to this part of the Do- his neighborhood, his township, and his State for thrift or shiftlessnes, and he has no right, with this measure of responsibility upon him, to make such a representation to the passing traveler as shall prej udice nim against the reputation it might otherwise sustain. Good roads and clean roadsides, well kept buildings and farms, speak in a language the traveler can easily understand. If the roadside is made a deposit for rubbish of all descriptionstough rail cuts, old pig troughs, brush Gilbert ram, by Tiger, by Cub ram, by from the orchard, pioneer stumps, rusty Old Dick, by Old Robinson of Vermont. pans, and broken barrels, the traveler will be very likely to say, "fit temple for fit gods," and hurry on to more agreeable wings, and have changed their twitter for a surroundings, carrying with him an impression of the country entirely at variance, perhaps, with its possibilities under | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. borhood, unsettling all our wonted con- different circumstances, and with differ-

A. C. G. Merinos of Western New York.

who keeps his farm well cleaned up.

Your valuable paper brings to us nearly every week so many interesting items in regard to what the sheep breeders of Michigan and other States are doing, that I thought an occasional letter from this home of so many noted Merino families might be of some interest to the readers of the FARMER. We of this section are coming to think a great deal of your paper. It is preeminently the sheep paper of this ter scattered all around, fodder has been country. I recommend it to all my neighbors and friends, and tell them the market reports a'one are worth to every farmer more than twice the cost of the

Our breeders never appeared more encouraged than at the present outlook. The rapid sales at strong prices during the other hand, if you prefer all good merpast, and the abundant harvest in the new crop of lambs, has given a new inspiration to most of us; and then the two splendid torn down, the material converted into exhibitions held at I ma and Honeoye, and the weighty fleaces, met our highest expect ations, and we think demonstrated the fact

We have shown some sheep that debeds in which to set her plants, and to sow serve special mention. John S. Beecher, of Livonia Center, swept the board at the with same varieties, such as Early Vermont State show with the heavy fleece of Ruby's Boy, turning the scales at 35 lbs 61 oz. This ram, two years old, is Mr. Beecher's that is the best way to be convinced. out that were extra deep milkers. One by this test. A farmer will sometimes get own breeding and was bred as follows: Mr. Swann said, he had tested, and at so accustomed to his surroundings that Got by the Bennett ram 215 (N. Y. S. Register,) he by Charley or David 177, he by next morning 30 lbs. In the afternoon sance, to him is not at all forbidding, and Red Leg, his dam Queen of Sheba bred by To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. the cream of the two milkings were he stumbles over heaps of rubbish until Col. Stowell of Vermont. The dam of Ruby's Boy was bred by Mr. Beecher Sometimes a new comer will set the ex- from a thoroughbred ewe of his own flock. ample of renovation, and this will often and this ewe was got by Chub 374 by Litwhich there are three, but we doubt if any cleaning up fever. New front fences, new has an extraordinary history, having cut barns, fresh paint, and a general genuine in four successive clips, 84 lbs of wool in reformation is the result. Plans for im- about 40 days less than four years growth, provement in the spring, that have been and she has run in a large flock with no breed best suited for his purposes, and he postponed on account of a press of work the four years, she has raised two lambs, and another stands at her side that weighed over 30 lbs. at the age of one month. men, but all was moving as smoothly and found that no more favorable time will shed her fleece of over 19 lbs, and weighed producing meat such as "no Englishmen quietly as if there were but one. As the ever come, and extra help should be bired, over 100 lbs. with fleece off. If there be would touch." Now, this is all very

Jack, he by Freak of Nature. Dam of by Freak of Nature.

The ram, Black Hawk has always attracted attention at the Honeoye shearing having been shorn in public five successive of the Downs do just as well to base their years, shearing respectively 23 lbs, 281 lbs, $33\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, 31 lbs $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz and $30\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, making an average of over 29 lbs yearly, and now at five years old weighs 1474 lbs. with fleece off. Black Hawk is a sheep of great constitution and a vigorous stock getter; a yearling ewe of his get exhibited by Daniel Short having shorn 17 lbs. and 14 oz. Black Hawk was got by General Grant, by

LIVONIA CENTER, N. Y., May 18th.

How to Grow Potatres.

QUINOY, Mich., May 10, '82.

I notice many inquiries in regard to raisvill give my experience. First, I would recommend plowing six to eight inches deep; I then mark one way with a shovel plow, then cross with a marker; making my rows three feet apart each way. The object of marking with plow is to get the seed in deep enough so as to stand drouth, and not to pull the plants out when dragging them, which I always do as soon as they make their appearance through the ground. This destroys all weeds and saves labor in tending afterwards. I never hoe potatoes; if I can use a good shovel plow, would rather pay a man to sit on the fence than to have him hoe potatoes for me. The plow leaves them so they will catch and hold the water when it falls, instead of running off as when hilled with a hoe.

you want large and small potatoes, and have plenty of time with land to spare, plant whole potatoes or cut off seed end, as some call it, for seed. While on the chantable potatoes, cut your seed, little and big, not leaving over two good eves to a piece. Plant one piece in a hill and you will have a good crop of even potatoes ready for market as soon as harvested. I planted six acres, using 13 bushels of seed one single eye to the hill, and harvested over 900 bushels, not a bushel of them too small for market. This will do for a good season, and everything favorable. Also and Rose, but would prefer two eves for a rule and no more. Try it for yourselves.

One very essential point is the seed. If

How It Looks to an Outsider.

Are the sheep men all done? I hope not, for truly it has been amusing to hear them go on, each lauding his own breed to the skies, then, lest he has not put tle Wrinkley 58, his dam was bred by T. H. it high enough for effect, try to finish the Dean of Vermont. The dam of Ruby's Boy matter by pulling down the other breeds. How coolly one of these breeders, after telling all the other good qualities of the Merinos, goes on to assure us that they are the coming mutton sheep! And then after a good deal of experimenting as the arranged during the winter, are sometimes better food or care than the rest. During on the other side, with what assurance does Mrs. Newton and others inform us that the Merinos are rapidly depreciating in the public estimation, being unprofitable wool Ruby is now seven years old, and has just producers, and worthless as mutton sheep,

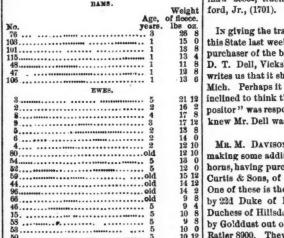
without putting forward the claim of his Compromise was sired by Sensation, he superiority as a mutton sheep, which is not true, although the full aged wethers are known to command good prices? And then, again, would not the breeders claims on the proved superiority of Down sheep and lambs for mutton, and leave out all the nonsense about their being more profitable wool growers than Merinos? The public know better, and cannot be misled by any such talk, and don't care a fig whether an "Englishman will touch" Merino mutton or not.

There is a place for all these different breeds, and if the breeders will put forth their best efforts to raise better stock, they will find customers for all they can raise, and will find it more profitable and reputable than to be bragging up their own, and villifying that of their neighbors.

GENESEE Co., N. Y , May 4, 1882.

The Flock of E. Brackett Jr.

Brackett Jr., of the shearing of his flock:

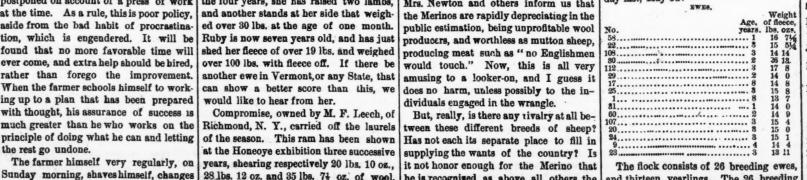


but No. 8, cut a total of 266 lbs. 2 oz., an average of 13 lbs. 5 oz. per head. The fleeces were 867 days growth, with the Proud Duke of Fairview 20720 out of Miss exception of a few purchased, but which are supposed to be about the same. The showing is an excellent one, and the fact that 25 out of 26 ewes are raising lambs speaks well for Mr. B.'s abilities as a flock-

Shearing at Ionia.

IONIA, May 5th, 1882. To Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Thinking you might be pleased to know what the breeders of Ionia County are doing in fine stock, I take this means of reporting the results of a private sheep shearing festival held at L. M. Kelsey's on Friday and Saturday of this week. 'The sheep shorn belong to him, were mostly bred by himself from the flock of Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, Mich., and are all registered in the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Register. The weighing was done by neighbors and friends who were present. The age of fleece is one year and two days. The first three were shorn at a public shearing held in the city of Ionia on Wednesday last, May 3d:



Sunday morning, shaves himself, changes 28 lbs. 12 oz. and 35 lbs. 71 oz. of wool. he is recognized as above all others the and thirteen yearlings. The 26 breeding us around as if they wanted to be noticed. Messrs. Walker & Sons are doing a He is the better man for it in every way.

He is in many respects a magnificent sheep, wool producer of the world? And will ewes have twenty-four young lambs, sired to base by Dean No. 2. The whole amount of wool 1,251 lbs.

shorn from the thirty-nine sheep, was five hundred and nine pounds. Very respectfully yours, JOEL BENEDICT

The Coquillard Farm Wagon.

The illustration on this page of the works where this popular wagon is manufactured, will serve to show into what an extensive concern the business has grown in a few years from a very small beginning. But the proprietor is as careful and attentive to the quality of the work he sends out as when he was only making one where he now makes a hundred wagons. In this State, when a first-class farm wagon is needed the Coquillard is the one relied up. on. It is made of the best quality of wood and iron, and put together by workmen thoroughly conversant with their business. Then when completed it has to pass under the criticism of the proprietor himself, and when he passes it as all right it is sure to be so. A visit to these works will show the great pains taken in the selection of material. Immense piles of oak, ash, etc., are seen everywhere, and the stock is always large enough to give green stock a chance to thoroughly season before it is wanted. This is why the serious annoyance of a tire becoming suddenly loose is never experienced with a Coquillard wagon. They are not built of half seasoned timber by men whose only aim is to hurry their work through and get it off on an unsuspecting purchaser, and then talk about the number they turn out in a year. And they would need to send out a goodly number to take the place of those that fall to pieces just when they are most needed. Mr. Coquillard cuts his own timber, selects it, and knows just what it is. In purchasing iron the same care is used, quality being the first consideration. Under this system these works have grown from a small shop with a half dozen men to the handsome and commodious ones now occupied, and made their proprietor one of the "solid" men of Indiana's great manu. facturing city. When you want a farm wagon that is well built, the materials of the best quality, and the workmanship unexceptionable, get the Coquillard. It will fill the bill every time.

Stock Notes.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, has sold his young Shorthorn bull Duke of Farmington, to A. Hosmer, of North Farmington, Oakland County. The sire of State, sends the following as the result of this bull was Lord Barrington 2d, 30115, and his dam Beauty of Spring Park, by Mackinaw 20302, tracing to imp. Pomona by Bed-

> In giving the transfers of Jersey cattle in this State last week, we gave the name of the purchaser of the bull Peirrot Albert 6901 as D. T. Dell, Vicksburg, Miss., and Mr. Dell writes us that it should have been Vicksburg. Mich. Perhaps it was our fault, but we are inclined to think that the " intelligent compositor" was responsible for the error, as we knew Mr. Dell was a Wolverine.

MR. M. DAVISON, of Tecumseh, has been making some additions to his herd of Shorthorns, having purchased two heifers of Wm. Curtis & Sons, of Addison, Lenawee County. One of these is the 18th Duchess of Hillsdale by 22d Duke of Hillsdale 29256 out of 4th Duchess of Hillsdale. The other is Mary 36 by Golddust out of Mary (Vol. 15, p. 738) by Ratler 8900. They are both in calf to Lord Barrington, of Hillhurst, the bull selected by Twenty breeding ewes, all raising lambs | the Mesers. Curtis from the Cochrane herd. Besides these Mr. Davison has purchased the bull 9th Prince of Argyle 42362. His sire was Argyle 2d by imported Duke of Wicken 14130. and his dam was Miss Argyle 6th. He is also from the Curtis herd. Mr. Davison has now a herd of 25 head, which he laid the foundation for some years ago by purchasing some stock which came from the herd of the late Edwin Smith, of Clinton, and crossing with bulls generally from the Curtis herd.

> MR. W. J. G. DEAN, proprietor of the Oak lawn herd of Jersey cattle, at Hanover, Jackson County, reports the following sales of stock since December last: BULLS.

> Alphea Count 6981, to Wm. Simpson, New Tork City.
>
> Duke of Hudson 7063, to M. L. Frazier,
> Hudson, Mich.
> Pierrot Albert 6901, to D. T. Dell, Vicksburg, Mich.
> Comet's Duke 7062, to Geo. Osborn, Union City.
>
> Duke of Pontiac 7065 and unnamed bull calf, to Ira W. Donelson & Son, Pontiac,

> Mich.
> Jupiter of Nutwood 5482, to G. F. King,
> Terra Haute, Ind. COWS AND HEIPERS.

Fish's Alphea 15,048 and Alphea Maxima 15430 to Rev. A. J. Fish, Van Wert, Ohlo. Alphea Czarina 15049, to M. E. Argo, Fort Wayne, Ind. Milkah of Oaklawn 7700, to Wm. R. Mont-Milkan of Oaklawn 7000, to wm. R. Montgomery, Jr., Hillsdale, Mich.
Rose Felch 9989, Laleigh 9661 and Favorite
Lassie 15043, to Ira W. Donelson & Son,
Pontiac, Mich.
Lassie Jewel 15043, to Wm. R. Montgomery,
Jr., Hillsdale, Mich.
Stella, unregistered thoroughbred cow, to
H. H. Larned, Lansing, Mich.

The numbers given above refer to the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

MR. JOHN GAMBLE, of Milford, sends the following record of the shearing of his oz.; 14 ewes one year old averaged 11 lbs. 15 oz.; 65 breeding ewes averaged 11 lbs.

flock: One ram two'years old, 25 lbs. 1 oz: 20 rams one year old, averaged 14 lbs. 12 SIR CHARLES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The subject of this article, familiarly known as old Charley, is owned by A. T. Ingalls, of Leslie, Ingham County, Mich. who purchased him about the year 1854, and has since kept him for breeding purposes. He has become a horse of much note in our State as the sire of a large number of valuable carriage and road we knew of any of old Charley's colts that | reply: were trotters, and could only answer no; and the fact of his failure in this direction has caused doubts of and a disbelief in the minds of many as to the genuineness of his pedigree. Having last fall purchased a mare whose dam is by old Charley (No. 10 of our catalogue), we became directly interested in his pedigree, and therefore set ourselves at work to establish it. It has taken us several months to accomplish it, and we now give it to the public direct from his breeder, as the following correspondence will show: ST. CHARLES Minn March 2 '89

MESSRS. DEWEY & STEWART:-I received yours of Feb. 24th, asking some questions in regard to a horse supposed to be of my raising, which I suppose is true. You must have been misinformed as to his ago, I raised two colts from a horse called the Perry horse. He was from old Black Hawk, the then noted Black Hawk. He and Ethan Allen are half brothers, both raised in the town of Shoreham, Vt., where I then lived. For choice I used the Perry horse. My colts I think at the age of three horse. My coils I think at the age of the horse and four I sent to my brother at Parma, Mich., to be sold, the oldest, Johnny, a grav. the other, Charley, a bay. My gray, the other, Charley, a bay. My brother sold them both as I learned. Since then I know but little about them. Some three years ago I was in Michigan and learned that my horse Charley was alive and had won great fame as a stock horse. The mother of them I raised. She had no notoriety, except as a very powerful mare. I kept her almost entirely for colts. The sire of Little Bay, I have forgotten what they called him, but I will call him the Hemingway horse, a good stock horse. I sold her with an Ethan Allen filly by her years ago. I was in Owosso nearly four go. I have connections there, a Mr. Manning; I have a brother at Diamond Lake, Mich., (I think he took one of the horses to Michigan) that knows more about them than I do as he has had some of their Yours, SPENCER ARMSTRONG.

ST. CHARLES, Minn., March 15, '82. Yours of the 13th before me. I don't know as I can give you any better satisfaction as regards the horse Charley I raised. The dam I raised on my farm from a mare I had long owned. At the time no notice or record was kept of their redigram. Young Bay or Little Bay or Young Bay or Little Bay, at ur years old showed signs of speed and endurence; hence I decided to use her only for breeding. She never did a hard day's work while I owned her. I raised three colts from her. Having no more use for her, I sold her when I came west, 22 years ago. I think you can get all you want by writing to William Perry, Sho m what he knows about the Armstrong colts from his horse.

Owosso, March 20, '82.

DEWEY & STEWART:-I have known Spencer Armstrong, writer of the foregoing letters, for the past thirty years, and veracity, and believe his word good at all times. Yours, Joseph Manning. JOSEPH MANNING.

DIAMONDALE, March, 10, '82. DEWEY & STEWART. Dear Sirs:-Yours of 8th inst. received yesterday, and I reply I am unable from memory to give you a satisfactory history of or pedigree of Sir Charles and his dam. Old Charley was sired by the Perry horse, owned in Cream Hill, one and a half miles from where I lived, town of Shoreham, County of Addison, Vt. I think the Perry horse was by dison, Vt. I think the Perry horse was by Hill's Black Hawk, and was a black roan in color; and all that I remember of the dam of old Charley is that she was a small bay, being perfect in form and smart as a steel trap; could trot fast though never trained; fine gaited natural trotter; possessed of great life and endurence. I think seased of great fire and endurence. I think she was well bred, but do not know her breeding. If I ever did have forgotten it. I took care of old Charley and his own brother, Sir John, when Charley was three years old. I have no printed matter or old bills. I brought old Charley's brother, Sir John, to Michigan the next season after the smoky fall; and the next year Ed. Thompson, Spencer Armstrong's son-in-law, bought old Charley. Spencer Armstrong raised Charley, and he is the only one that I know of who could give the breeding of old Charley and his dam, though I knew the sire and dam.

Yours truly, E. O. ARMSTRONG.

SHOREHAM, Vt., April 8, '82. DEWRY & STEWART. Gents:-Yours of 20th March in relation to the horse pedi-gree matter received. I will state as far gree matter received. I will state as I ar as I know the reliable truth of the matter. My horse that you call the Perry horse, was sired by Hill's old Black Hawk, who lived four miles north of me. The dam of my horse was raised on Long Island out of Abdallah mare, sired by Merimotte lipse, he by old Eclipse. I got the mare in the city of New York. Mr. Armstrong when he lived here (our farms all but joined), raised a number of colts from my rse, and I think I remember of his send ing some of them to his brother in Michi gan. If this Sir Charles was one of the colts that Spencer Armstrong sent to his brother in Michigan, it is doubtless one of my horse's colts. My horse was half brether to Ethan Allen. I can't tell you anything about the blood of the mare or res Armstrong bred to my horse. I can tell you that what he tells you, you may rely on. I can't tell you anything about Armstrong's raising any Ethau Allen colts. You may rely on what he says about it My horse would weigh about 1,100 lbs. color, a black roan, and the best style horse, I will venture to say, you ever saw; as much ahead of Ethan Allen in style as Ethan was ahead of him in speed, although a great roadster, and the nice tail you ever saw put on to a horse; his color he got from his dam. I make these marks so that perhaps you may see some-ing of the kind in Sir Charles or some of WM. S. PERRY.

Внопенам, Vt., May 1, '82. DEWRY & STEWART:-Yours of April

was foaled mine, and I kept him 20 years. When I sold him he went to New York, and then to New Jersey, which is the last I knew of him. He was foaled in 1848 or '49, I think in 1848 He was advertised as the Daniel Webster Black Hawk, but called the Perry horse at home. Now in relation to the Hemingway horse, Mr. Hemingway raised and owned him until A Pedigree Unravelled and Corrected he died. He was sired by old Black Hawk, and lived and died in the same town where Black Hawk died. He was very good horse and a good stock horse; the pedigree of his dam I am unable to give you, as Mr. Hemingway and his son are both dead. Should I learn I will let Yours, WM. S. PERRY.

Other parties have been corresponding with the Armstrongs' relative to old horses; many of which have been sold for | Charley's pedigree, and knowing of our corliberal prices for the eastern markets, respondence and not being entirely satisfied His pedigree is given as follows: Sired by with the version given, have given Ethan Allen, he by Hill's Black Hawk; us their answers and agreed that we dam by Abdallah. A combination of such | might submit all of the letters (which we blood is highly valued by breeders, and now have in our possession), to J. H. would be expected to produce some fast Wallace, author of the Trotting Register, trotters. We have often been asked if for his decision. We herewith give his

NEW YORK. May 4, '82, DEWEY & STEWART. Dear Sirs:-I have examined carefully the correspondence which is herewith returned to you, concerning the pedigree of the horse Sin Charles, and I have no hesitancy whatever in accepting the version given by Mr. Armhave so entered him in the 4th vol. of the Register, and have made corrections in other pedigrees accordingly. J. H. WALLACE.

Yours truly, Having published in our catalogue Trophy Girl's dam by old Charley, and he by Ethan Allen; and through this correspondence having learned our error, and having a strong desire and determination to publish only correct pedigrees of our stock, we feel it a duty we owe our patrons and pedigree, as being from Ethan Allen. I give this from memory, as I have no notes by me: Somewhere about 25 or 27 years in a spirit of kindness, casting no reflections on any one for the false pedigree (as we believe), under which old Charley has so long stood. Yours truly,

DEWEY & STEWART. Owosso, Mich., May 10. '82.

Cleaning Horses by Steam A curious machine, which cleans horses by steam, is in daily use at the Third Avenue railroad stables, replacing the currycomb. Its standard rate is 100 horses in ten hours, but yesterday it cleaned 122 between 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., with an hour's intermission for dinner. To test it, extra speed was put on, and one horse was actually cleaned in 1m. 15s., and more thoroughly than by the ordinary process.

The horse is led under a bar, from which depend upon each side of him arms with universal joints. Turning on these arms are brushes a foot in circumference. These are revolved by steam through the arms and cross bar at an ordinary rate of 800 revolutions a minute, which can be increased to 1,000. A man on each side takes hold of the arm close to the brush and applies the brush to the borse. The steam that whirls the brush makes a noise a good deal like the hissing of a hostler. The universal joints allow the arms and brushes to be moved in any direction.

Beginning at the head, the men move the brush along the sides, back, and belly, and down the legs of the horse to the feet. A cloud of dust arises in the air, and in two minutes the horse looks like a different creature. The horses were a little nervous at first, but after a few seconds all appeared to be pleased with the operation. At the Third Avenue Railroad stables it

takes six men 134 hours to clean 128 horses by the ordinary process. If the steam brush is passed over the horse at a a moderate speed once, each square inch is actually brushed more than if an ordinary brush had been passed over it 400 times. have always found him a man of truth and | The dust settles on the floor, accumulates rapidly, and is shovelled into a wheelparrow and carted away .- N. Y. Sun.

THE standard trotter is one that can cover a mile in 2:30. It is said that less than 600 of all the horses raised and trained in the United States have this record. The number that can trot in 2:50 bear the ratio of 1 to 2,383 horses raised. As a business the breeding of fast horses is therefore very much of a lottery; and when we recall the fact that the high prices which the famous colts have brought have rarely been received by the men who raised the prizes in breeding and training trotters are few and uncertain.

Che Farm.

Clover Hay.

J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, England, writes as follows to the Rural New Yorker upon the value of clover hay: "There is a remarkable difference in the

estimated value of clover as compared with other descriptions of hay in the States and in England. In the States, timothy always commands a considerable higher price than clover, while in England it is quite the reverse. The following quotation of prices is taken from one of the papers published in the States: Timothy, 85 cts.; mixed, 70 cts.; all clover, 55 cts.; it is evident, therefore, that the more clover there is, the less it is valued.

"In London, it may be said that unmixed clover hay will command a price 20 per cent. higher than timothy, or, what would with us be called meadow hay, and I am here referring to the best qualities of each class, as clover hay suffers more from wet weather than meadow hay, and consequently is sooner deteriorated in quality.

"Our system of making hay is very sim ple. When cut it is not touched till it has been exposed to the sun and air for two or and if he relaxes his hold even for one three days; it is then turned over by men who use rakes for the purpose, and if no rains falls, in about two more days it will be ready to be carted into ricks. The sys- stead of improving the breed, as Darwin tem of hay-making as regards clover, is to move it about as little as possible. With meadow hay, on the other hand, in those districts which supply the best quality for the London market, the system pursued is never to leave it alone, and for this purpose hay-making machines are used. A crop of clover will give from 11 to two tons per acre; it is greatly injured by rain, Let the breeder, therefore, bear in mind as the process of drying the crop, by continually turning it over, causes the leaves simply placing cattle under favorable con-

14th at hand. In regard to my horse he as food, I may give the following, which was published many years ago: FOOD CONSUMED BY SHEEP TO PRODUCE 100

POUNDS INCREASE OF LIVE WEIGHT. Turnips, lb. 4779 4024 5172 8871

"There was no limit placed on the sheep with regard to the hay, straw, and turnips they were allowed to eat, and it will be observed from the results, how much they appreciated the clover, and how much they disliked the straw. When calculated upon, the dry matter consumed clover hay and turnips gave 892 pounds, pcunds, while the straw gave 1073 pounds, it is evident, therefore, that good clover hav is an excellent food.

"At Rothamsted, upon the land under experimental rotation, where clover had not been grown for 20 years, we took the following crops in 1874:

First crop..... Second crop...... Third crop

"This produce is of prime quality, and a year old would be worth at the present time in London, \$175, old and good clover hay being very scarce this year, owing to the large amount of wet which fell in the summer of 1880. Hay is sold in London by the load, which is equivalent to the ton of the United States. The price quoted is \$27 per load, and it is still dearer in Liverpool. If, therefore, clover hay can be produced in the States to suit the London market, it would appear that a trade might be established in this article.

"A botanist, writing upon clover in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, mentions that the clover grown in the States is of a coarser quality than that grown in Great Britain; but I an not aware whether he referred to the bulk or the quality of the plant. From 11 to two tons per acre at one cutting is not at all an uncommon crop here, and no objection would be made to the quality of the hay, provided it was not injured by wet.

Whatever may be the explanation of this great difference in the value of an article in common use in both countries there can be no harm in directing attention to the fact of its existence."

Breeding Errors.

The American Dairyman says: "Under the teachings of Darwin we are

led to believe that the animal kingdom under favorable circumstances is perpetu ally and eternally on a grand march of im provement. That under favorable circumstances there is a constant condition of evolution through the survival of the fittest up to the highest types of animal nature. In other and perhaps simpler words, that animal nature if given a chance, has a tendency to improvement, and all that is necessary to bring about an improvement in the species is to place before any of its members such food and climate as that branch of the animal kingdom seems most to desire. The grand principle which he advocated is that there is a tendency in all animals to improve, and it was only adverse circumstances that kept them either in a state of adverse or quiescent exist-

"This theory is absolutely necessary to carry out the idea that man originally evolved from the oyster or the monkey. and by a happy selection of instances by the philosopher of sports or departures from the regular methods by nature, we are, if not pretty thoroughly posted, liable to be led to believe that there is a large measure of truth in their idea. The connecting links, as Mr. Darwin calls them, are thin but numerous in suggestive instances, though to the practical breeder nearly all the true characteristics of the 'connected' species are painfully wanting in the make up of these instances. We find, for instance, that there is a serious weakness if not a total want of the procreative powers among these intermediate specimens. For instance, we have been accustomed to classify the horse as one species and the ass as another, but when coupled together they create the connecting link, the mule, but nature seems to call a halt here and denies to the mule the general power of all animals, that is, of reproduction; but, says Mr. Darwin, I can produce instances of mules breeding, and this certainly can be done, but those instances are only in highly exceptional cases, and such as formulate the exception that proves the rule. On the contrary, we believe it to be the rule that no existing breed of animals has been created by simply selecting a 'sport' to begin with. These violent departures from nature's rules are generally, if not al-

ways, non-productive. "The great rule of nature, however, that we wish to call attention to, and that stands diametrically opposed to the teach ings of Darwin, is to be found in the disposition of nature not to improve the conditions of animals as they exist, but rather, in the absence of wise direction on the part of human ingenuity, to go backward and seek the old level that evidently existed be fore the hand of man interposed to improve their condition. For instance, if it is the intention to improve a breed of hogs, cows, chickens, or other animals that have shown the ability to improve under the manipulation of man's intelligence, we find it can only be done by the persistent, patient and intelligent energy of the breeder; and, in order to retain the improvements already accomplished, every nerve of the breeder must remain on the tension, with a view to detecting the slightest error in his efforts; generation, and feeds more negligently or selects more carelessly, nature immediately steps in and asserts her supremacy, and, insuggests, she actually reverts the breed to its original condition; so that the work of years may be lost in the mere negligence of a day. Instead of a tendency to improvement, we find an inexorable law requiring all our energy and all our intelligence to prevent a regular and systematic relapse into the old and objectionable original. that nature is not going to help him by his

more. He must be not only posted, but au enthusiast in breeding, or the reversion principle of nature will get the better of him long before he suspects it."

In 1880 Illinois raised 51,136,455 bushels of wheat and England raised only 50.000,-000 bushels. England had 2,745,733 acres devoted to that cereal and Illinois 3,218,-968. From this it is seen that the wheat area of Illinois was 473,230 acres greater than that of England.

Agricultural Items.

THE Western Farmer says: "The skin of the potato is nearly impervious to moisture, to produce the 100 pounds' increase, the and so long as it remains entire, the water is retained within, and the tuber is a long time the oats 823 pounds, and the cake 863 inshriveling. As soon as cut, the moisture escapes rapidly. If, therefore the ground is dry and cloddy, and the time of planting late, it is best to plant the potatoes whole. If cut pieces are used as seed, it will be found that many of them dry up and fail to grow, and the crop is broken by vacant spaces. By early planting in rich and mellow ground, the moisture is retained in the cut pieces, and all grow freely; and the advantages derived from cutting, namely, fewer stalks and fewer and larger potatoes, are secured without diffi-

THE Rural Home says, concerning the size of potatoes for planting, that it probably makes but little difference the first year whether large or small tubers are planted, but for a succession of years we should prefer planting or sowing seed of any species of vegetable or grain as near the type of the erop we wished to produce as possible. The theory that like begets like, though liable to exceptions, is pretty correct in the long run. The philosophy of cutting the tuber is, that too many eyes, sprouting and growing in a limited space, rob one another, preventing the growth of strong stalks, which are considered necessary to produce large tubers.

A New York farmer who makes a specialty of potatoes, cultivates by the following process: When the potato tops just begin to push through the ground, and the potato beetle makes a descent upon them, he goes through between the rows with a cultivator, to loosen up the earth, and follows with a coverer, an instrument with steel wings, which which turn the soil over on the seed instead of pushing it on. This coverer rolls the earth over the young tops, burying tops, weeds and beetles out of sight. This makes them very clean, and greatly discourages the beetles. About a week later he crosses the ridges with a cultivator, and again throws the earth over the tops. When the larvæ begin to cover the tops he dusts them with a mixture of Paris green and plaster, one to one hundred, and when the second brood appears, dusts them

THE Husbandman says that at a late meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club the discussion turned on the prospects of the wheat crop, oncerning which there was great diversity of opinion. Certain fields were reported nearly bare-not enough wheat alive to give green color to the view; others presented no appearance of injury. In one case the crop had wintered without apparent damage and succumbed to the untoward influences of a backward spring. On several acres of this field the wheat was reported dead-hardly a green plant left. The roots were lifted clear from the soil and lay like a fibrous net-work on the surface, the crop past recovery. The situation was a fertile soil, well fitted, but its composition, largely clay, had facilitated the damaging effect of frequent freezing and thawing, such alternation loosening the roots until at last their hold was quite relinquished. The fields uninjured were of porous soil, well drained, or, if heavy soil, they had been surface dressed with stable manure in the

Che Poultry Pard. Success with Poultry, and a French Poultry Farm.

Henry Stewart, in the N. Y. Times, says: "The most frequent causes of failure in keeping poultry are want of room, by which cleanliness, the sine qua non of success, is made impossible or difficult, and the laxity of self discipline of the poultry keeper after a short experience in the business. At first too much care cannot be given to the fowls; they are fed and watered and cleaned and attended to the greatest assiduity. After a while, however, one is apt to get tired of the monotony of the work, and the fowls are neglected for a day; then for two or three days, until very soon vermin take possession of them; filth produces disease, disease contagion, and contagious disease soon sweeps away the flock. This happens even with the experienced poultry keeper, and the first failure doned. Others fail at first through complete ignorance of the necessary details of the

is so thorough that the work is often abanbusiness and never approach success, being swept away by the very first disasters, and never daring again to make an effort to

retrieve their failures. " The first element of success in poultry seeping on a large scale is a good location. This should be large enough to give abun dant room, so situated as to be sheltered from bitter cold winds and open to the genial sunshine from the south, provided with shade and coverts, furnished with abundant pure water, and last, but not least, the soil should be dry on the surface and thoroughly well drained at the bottom. A poultry farm for 1,000 fowls or more should have an area of at least 25 acres, and 40 would be better; a rough surface is better than a flat, and the present year we have found that a piece of marsh in the run is of great value as furnishing a very large quantity of the best of food. Snails, worms. mall amphibious animals, insects, and a variety of vegetable growth are procured in a swamp meadow, and our flock, which the present year have had the run of several acres of swamp meadows and the borders of fish-ponds, have been more productive in eggs and chickens, and have been more healthful and robust than ever before. In this case the swamp meadow is below the houses, which are upon warm, dry, sandy soil, and to which the fowls return after an hour or two of foraging over the meadow. with feet and legs and feathers soiled, and black with the soft muck, and so full of food that the scattered corn is scornfully neglected on the ground. But size is the most important element in the question of location, for poultry will not bear crowding.

"The colony method is the most successditions for their improvement; he must ful; indeed, the only one that has been "With regard to the value of clover hay not only furnish these, but he must do far found practicable. There is no trouble

whatever in keeping a number of flocks if each has a separate feeding ground and a separate building. And there is no difficulty in raising thousands of young chicks if separate hatching-houses with separate pens are provided for each brood, and a large, warm, dry, sheltered field for the young chicks to run while the hens are confined in convenient coops. It all depends upon arrangement and execution. The French produce more poultry and eggs than any other people, and their system is precisely this of colonizing the flocks and keeping them separately. The French poultry-raiser devotes himself to this specialty, and by giving his undivided attention to it achieves success in the only possible way. We well remember several years ago visiting a French poultry estabishment on the outskirts of Paris in which several thousand fowls were kept, mainly for the production of eggs, of which large baskets full went every day into the city for consumption. The poultry farm was an extensive fruit plantation, containing orchards of pears, apples and cherries and many grapevines. Among these orchards were large grassy spaces occupied by the poultry-houses, each having a large yard fenced with sharp pointed wattled hurdles. Each house and yard contained from 25 to 50 hens, no cocks being kept with them. The breeding yards were in another part of the farm. The absence of the cocks was an advantage, as food was saved and the hens were kept quiet and free from annoyance. The house was a rough hut made of stakes and bark, not over five feet high, having roosting poles near the ground and some boxes for nests around two sides Some nest boxes were hid away among the shrubbery which grew around the yard. The hens were fed in long wooden troughs, and an earthenware pan of water supplied them with drink. Every afternoon the hens were let out and wandered among the trees and over the grass, and while they were out the eggs were gathered, and any broody hens were removed to the breedingyard and supplied with a nest and eggs. No hens were kept beyond the second year are partially curved, mold-board fashion, and for laying; at the end of the second season they were put up to fatten, and their places supplied with young pullets which were be ginning to lay, so that every year one-half of the stock was sold off and replaced by a new accession. The whole of the attend ance was given by the proprietor, his wife and two daughters, who clattered about the premises in the loose clumsy sabots or wooden shoes, which were stuffed with hay to make them fit the feet better. This, however, was only the working dress. The manure was scraped up every day and put into large baskets for sale to a neighboring gardener. The grain, feed, barley and buckwheat, was given in the morning and at night; a large field of lettuce and mustard was growing on a portion of the farm, the produce of which was cut and given to the hens once a day. This poultry farm had been in operation for many years,

> large. "Now, we do not see what is to hinder a similar enterprise from succeeding in America; that is, if it should be carried on with the same sort of economy. Here was a family engaged in a business, doing all the work and, of course, receiving all the profwork and, of course, receiving all the prot-its. The work was light, but constant and \$72 a week. \$12 a day at homeeasily made. Costly outliffee. Address True & Co. Augusta. Me monotonous, there is no doubt of that: but. judging from the surroundings and the comfortable air of the the proprietor's house and garden, the busiwas evidently profitable. In this country there have been mistakes made in beginning a business of this kind with too lavish expenditure; the buildings were costly and large; wire fences were supposed to be requisite, and glazed fronts to the buildings. Expensive help has been hired and the owner has been a looker on chiefly. With these burdens and a vast amount of inexperience, and quite as much misplaced confidence, there is little reason for surprise at the failures which have been almost universal. The worst of it has been that others who might have succeeded have been deterred by these failures, which have been so notorious and frequent that a poultry farm has come to be regarded much in the same light as a 'wild goose chase'"

and for aught we know may yet be run-

ning, for it is only a sample of many of

the same kind which are found all over

France, where poultry and eggs are pro-

duced in vast quantities, the domestic con-

sumption and the export both being very

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Sale of Jersey Bulls At the American Institute Building, N.Y.

THURSDAY, MAY 25th, 1882. Thursday, May 25th, 1882.

Five are by imp. Cerlo, 5559 (whose three-year-old son Nero won First Prize over all Jersey at the recent Spring Show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society. They are from the following dams: Imp. Northern Queen 11992 (a daughter of Amy La Grise); Cocotte 11958 (First Prize over all Jersey in 1880); Imp Mignonne 11959 (amo of Farmer's Pride) imp. Coomassie 2d. 11969 (daughter of Coomassie, the most fam as of Island cows); and imp. Sultane 4th 11969 (by a son of Coomassie, out of the dam of imp Sultane 2d, that made for Mr. Messchert at the rate of 23 10s 8 ozs of butter per week). One is by Duke of Darlington 2450 (son of the famons butter cow Eurotas), out of imp Belle Dame 11951 (two of whose imported daughters sold at auction last December for \$590 and \$765). Seven others are by choice sires, out of such cows as imp. Brunette Hammond 7284, Paraphrase 10254, Lady Signy 6638, etc. All persons fam liar with Mr. Havemeyer's herd will at once r-cognize the fact that many of these bulls are from cows of superhandel hyperterior. rom cows of superb and almost unrivaled qualare from cows of superb and almost unrivated quaity, selected at any necessary price as the very cream of the Island of Jersey and this country. Having always declined to name prices for private sa e, the maximum quality of the herd is represented in this consignment, which will be sold without limit or reserve. For Catalogues ready about May 13, advances of the property of the private same property of the private same property. consignment, which will be sold without limit or reserve. For Catalogues ready about May 13, address.

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emption of an eminent physician. The proimple. St fand Sure Med cines for the fand

Evers, Congestion, Inflamations. 2.2.

Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Coile. 2.2.

Urying Colic, or Techning of Infants 2.2.

Disarrhea of thildren or Adulta.

Disarrhea of thildren or Adulta.

2.2.

Cholera Morbus, Venitting. 2.2.

Coughs, Coid, Bronchitis. 2.2.

Cough, Coid, Bronchitis. 2.2.

Neuralgiv, Toothache, Laceache, 2.2.

Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo 2.2.

Whites, too Profuse Feriods, 2.2.

Whites, too Profuse Feriods, 2.2.

Whites, too Profuse Feriods, 2.3.

Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 2.3.

Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 2.3.

Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, 2.3.

Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues 5.6.

Piles, Rilind or Bleeding, 3.3.

Gararrh, acute or chronic; Influenza 5.6.

Whooping Cough, violent coughs, 5.6.

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Korticultural.

GROWING GRAPES.

LENAWEE JUNCTION. May 1, '82, To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. To get the best fruit from the Delaware, Clinton, Diana, and Rogers' grapes, should I grow them on the "renewal" system, laying the canes down in the fall, and covering them with earth? I haven't the time to experiment with them, and would like to get the benefit of others' experience.
T. S. WEBB.

Where it is desirable to protect grape vines during the winter, we know of no better or simpler method, than to plant the vine at one end of the trellis-eight feet in length, with three wires or strips.

After it has made one good, strong cane, the length of the trellis, bring it down to such an inclination that the tip, when cut to the proper length, will tie to the lower bar; which should be about one and a half feet from the ground. From this, as a hase, grow the proper number of upright canes to fill the trellis. Each of these will fruit near the base; and, if the grower is very ambitious for superior bunches, they may be cut off at the top of the trellis; although to do so may not be best for the future of the plant.

Before winter, these uprights should all be cut back to a single bud; leaving the leader to lie upon the ground, with very little bending of the wood.

HENGING BESKETS. These pretty, popular adornments, are, when green and thrifty, very handsome additions to the plant-window or piazza. But even a hanging plant cannot thrive on a spoonful of soil and an occasional dash of water; it must be provided with a rich tral body and receive all the aid and enearth, to furnish the needful plant-food, and will require water more frequently Than most plants because of the constant evaporation going on at all times. The society, but we did not know the plan was design for baskets are often very pretty, are made of terra-cotta or lava, in various appears to be case in the Michigan; sizes, and can be bought at reasonable and it must be observed that these prices, but those who have less money societies appear to be genuine horticulthan taste, may help themselves to some tural societies. Consideration is deservedpretty home made work. An old wooden ly given to pomology. Fruit culture is an bowl, cracked or with a piece broken out, essential element of good horticulture, and which is good for nothing eise, may be no horticultural society is worthy of the transformed into a unique and appropriate name that does not honor it, and indeed in basket. Paint it brown, a very dark red- many instances give it the post of honor. brown or black, and then cover the whole But we have known professedly horticuloutside with the lichen gathered from fence tural societies in which any attempt at rails or the trunks of trees, held in place general garden culture outside the thousby small furniture tacks. By care in selecting colors, the basket may be made very pretty. Or take a grape vine that you can bend easily, and twist it around the outside, interlacing it, and tacking firmly to high toned for anything. As for bringing place, then train the plant among the curves a pot of primroses or wearing a buttonhole of the wood. Small plants can be satisfactorily grown in the large conch shells be regarded as an outrage on the society. which now can be bought almost any- Evidently the day for all this low tone the where for 15 or 20 cents apiece. An earth- gone. To judge from this admirable reen washbowl minus a bottom, painted port the local societies are in the hands of gray, filled with fronds of ferns, "Equise- the most intelligent ladies and gentlemen tum" and wild flag, bordered with trailing of the counties where they flourish, and partridge vine, with a single scarlet Lobe- the pleasures of gardening, as well as the ha like a fiery dagger in the centre, set profits, receive the consideration to which upon an old vine encircled stump, was as they are entitled. Yet, as before noted, it pretty and satisfactory a garden vase as an is a pleasure to remark how admirably all elaborately carved receptacle worth "a heap | matters connected with fruit culture are o' money." What the plants grow in is watched and improvement developed. less than how they grow. Luxuriant foli- The local catalogues of fruits, founded age clothing a home made and homely somewhat upon the plans of the Amerbasket is far better than a sickly growth | ican society's lists, is an excellent idea sparsely bedecking a design in terra cotta A thrifty Madeira vine is not to be des pised and will twine about the cords that which have thought themselves supreme suspend it while Othonna or Tradescantia must look to their laurels, -Gardener's well the sides. Ivies are pretty, Oxalis is desirable. A plant of Coleus is not unfrequently used to relieve the monotony of

will be a source of pleasure all summer. SOUTH HAVEN AND CASCO PO-MOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

green; Centaurea or Peperomia answer the

same purpose. City florists furnish boxes

to set on window ledges, filled with a selec-

tion of foliage plants, climbers and trailing

plants, which without affording blossoms,

Reported for the Michigan Farmer.

May let, 1889. The President called the meeting to order and announced the question for discussion. "How shall we raise the best peaches." He also called on Mr. H. Bixby to tell how he raised such fine Old Mixons.

Mr. Bixby replied that he had been successful because he had the true Old Mixon There had been trees planted in his neigh borhood for the Old Mixon which were not like his, although resembling them very and several other equally irresistible much. I generally sow rye in my orchard batteries have been brought to bear upon in August, and do not plow in the spring the 'little Turk,' and we all know to what until the last of May, I then plow the rye under. In a cold late spring, I think early plowing injurious, causing the curled leaf.

N. Phillips-I have never raised any Old their efficiency, in which, while the ex-Mixon peaches that were satisfactory, perimenter had no plums before trying his other varieties have done well. I would not plow a peach orchard early in the afterwards-and so on. But in a little

Clark Sheffer-I came here to learn the cure-all-but the the insect goes on in what I can, about how to raise first-class peaches. I don't know by actual experiment that rye plowed under is of any benefit. I have no particular theory about raising first-class peaches, but I prune severely, thin and cultivate thoroughly to insure a

A. S. Dyckman said he would plow early in the spring as soon as the frost is out, but would not plow now. As soon as the blossoms are fertilized I shall commence plowing again. I think it is best tree an inch or two from the trunk and for the growth of the tree to plow early. strike it sharply with a pretty heavy I have never sowed any rye for plowing mallet, and the curculio, which drops under. I don't think the soil is made rich by plowing in rye, but by continued cultivation; grass and clover will increase the fertility of the soil when plowed under,

but rye very little. raise first class peaches, I should answer, the large plum raisers of the country adopt prune heavily, cultivate thoroughly, and this course as the only certain one to get thin severely. I would cultivate once rid of the curculio and obtain a full crop

chance to test the benefits of plowing early. adopt the jarring process—if plenty of I think we should test the different meth- good plums is the object."

ods of cultivation. In one orchard, I have cultivated a strip eight feet wide between the trees, and seeded the balance to clover, which seems to do well.

H. J. Edgel-I am getting very much in favor of sowing rye in my orchard to plow under. The growth of the rye tends to check the growth of the trees in the fall. I could see a decided difference in favor of orchards side by side. I believe it is a Rye should be plowed under before it is ripe, to get the best results. Cultivate and a half feet above ground. To these first class peaches.

and clover roots. Where rye has been stake. When any branches start out of soil on the surface was a vegetable mold only a few inches long, then headed in assuming a dark rich color. The shade of by taking off the terminal bud. In that the trees will make the soil darker, and way many side branches are furnished for that partly accounts for Mr. Dyckman's bearing. orchard becoming dark colored, and not all attributable to constant cultivation.

The President said Mr. Sheffer had the true key to the secret of raising first-class peaches thorough cultivation, thinning and pruning. Mr. Edgel is right on the rye question, the plowing in of green crops matter of plowing under weeds and chess. I have a good crop of chess to plow under, and shall watch the result.

The same question will be discussed next J. G. RAMSDELL, Secretary.

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Without derogation to the work of other State societies it will be only fair to this to speak of it as a model one, or of its report as a model document. The State society has successfully established auxiliary county societies, which report to the cencouragement the central body can give to them. It has often occurred to us that this should be the aim of every State already in such successful operation as and acre would be frowned upon; and if a member appeared at the meetings in any other dress than cowhide boots and blue jean pants he would be regarded as too bouquet in the lappel of his coat it would report that Michigan is leading in all branches of horticulture; and those States

Now for the Curculio! The editor of the Germantown Telegraph very wisely says: "The time is almost upon us to begin the fight with this incorrigible enemy, mainly of the plum, but also of the cherry and other stone fruit. More remedies are being discovered, and this season we shall be able no doubt to circumvent the 'varmints,' just as surely as we have heretofore:-Tin projectors around the trees, wisps of straw, tarred bands, (just as if the curculio hadn't wings and couldn't fly,) sweetened corn-cobs, tomato vines, shingles laid flat on the ground, piles of dry chips placed under the trees, rags dipped in all sorts of foul mixtures and hung upon the trees with which they were to poison themselves: soap, brimstone, tobacco, lime and many other abominations mixed with water and squirted to every part of the tree; old leather burnt in an iron pot to smoke the blossoms when they are in full bloom. effect! Not one of them in fact has apparently lessened the number at all. They are as many, as vigorous and destructive I would not plow a peach orchard now, or as ever; though if we were to put faith in the positive statements we read about special discovery, he had an abundance while we hear no more of them-that is of

its labor as resolutely as ever. "The one thing that is a remedy and will assuredly always prove to be be, if carefully attended to-but it is this 'if' that is in the road-is the jarring of the tree as soon as the fruit begins to form until the stone has become too hard for the larvæ to penetrate, every morning and evening, placing a sheet underneath large enough to receive the fallen insects, and then burn them. Cut off a bough of the easily and never clings to a leaf or other portion, falls into the sheet, where it will remain coiled up as if dead, and looks very much like a piece of the bark; but it is only 'playing possum,' and let alone a A. J. Atherly-If I was asked how to little while will soon make its escape. All every week during the summer months. | of sound, uninjured fruit. Better pay no C. J. Monroe-I have already plowed attention to other remedies, new or old. my old orchard, and will probably have a | that are not reasonable in themselves, and

How to Train Tomato Vines. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman relates the success of a neighbor in

raising tomatoes when trained on stakes:

"In all my experience and observation in the cultivation of the tomato plant, I have never seen so profitable a way as is practiced by my next neighbor. When his ground is made ready he sets the plants the plowing under of rye between two in rows about four feet apart and three feet in the row. When about a foot high good thing and shall continue to sow it. he places a stake about six feet long firmly driven into the ground, leaving about four once a week, and then thoroughly to insure stakes the stalks are tied, pains being taken as the plants grow to have a crotch M. H. Bixby remarked that the roots of at or near the ground. As these two rye made a good manure, the same as grass branches grow he entwines them about the plowed under for a number of years, the the main stalks, they are allowed to grow

"When planted in this way, the plants are easily cultivated; light and air freely circulate in every part. The tomatoes being thus favored grow very large, and being so far above ground, are free from dirt, and all washing and cleaning are avoided. They are ready for market will make a soil better. I am testing the when picked. Where there is not a suitable branch formed near the ground, one stalk is wound around the stake, and does very well. When the stalks reach the top of the stake they are not allowed to go higher. On plants set out in this climate about the last of April or first of May, the first ripe fruit appears about the middle of July, and growth of vine and yield of fruit

continue until frost kills the leaves, usually three months of ripening. "My neighbor tells me that in a good growing season he has picked from half a bushel to three pecks from each average stalk and no larger or smoother tomatoes than his appear in market. He also tells me that he would rather have the stakes taller than shorter. In this way of training the stalks, the fruit is ripe two weeks earlier than by the low way of training. The object of this trimming is to induce growth of fruit instead of unnecessary branches. When the stalks are in rapid growth, trimming is needed once in 10 or 12 days. In this way he has raised at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 bushels per acre."

The Vagaries of the Fruit Crop. Every observing farmer and fruit-grower must notice that there is something remarkable about the way the fruit crops often behave, to the utter demoralization of the predictions made concerning them. It has been within all our experiences that time and again it has been given out that there is to be no fruit, only to find in the end a superior crop. Not only in fruits and vegetables, but also in the regular farm crops, misfortune rarely proves as black as the commercial artists paint it. How often is the peach crop set down as

to be certainly a failure, yet when the time of maturing arrives we are most agreeably disappointed. It is also the same in regard to the apple and pear, but not so generally, as they seem to stand the attacks of the frost much more defiantly. The pear tree at this time, at least upon our own premises, was never fuller of strong, healthy buds, giving us the best promise of another heavy crop. We say another, for the yield last year was almost unprecedented, and the size, smoothness was never excelled. We attribute this to wholesale destruction of insects by the hated house-sparrow with which our garden swarms. That this great crop should be followed by another would seem to be expecting too much; yet there is every prospect that such will prove to be the case. As to the apple, we can speak only from what we hear from our agricultural friends, most of whom talk very confidently of the coming crop. The cherry tree is of course covered with blooms; but it is its nature, and we all know that it is a natural deceiver. We cannot have cherries without blossoms; but if we build our hopes with any confidence that we are to have plenty of cherries from plenty of blossoms, we shall be wofully disappointed in about four times out of five. Our experience has been that we have better yields when the blooms are scattered sparsely over the tree. - Germantown Tele-

Planting Grape Vines, and the Bene-

fits of Using Paper Bags. A correspondent of Pardy's Fruit Reorder who reports good success with small fruits, states the manner in which he plants and prunes his grape vines, not, he says, for the benefit of professional growers, who know all there is to find out on the subject, but to aid amateurs whose soil and situation are as vet untried, and who are willing to learn: "My soil is a loose gravel, and when I

set out a vine I am particular to dig a much larger and deeper hole than the roots require, and deposit at the bottom a few large stones, over which I throw a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure and some old bones if at hand, then cover up with a few inches of soil and and plant the vine, spreading out the roots and pressing the soil carefully about all parts of them. If the weather is dry throw a gallon of water around the roots. I have set out hundreds of vines in this manner and very seldom have lost a vine. I set out nearly a thousand two years ago this spring, quite late, and in spite of excessive drouth and other drawbacks did not lose a vine that had a good healthy root. To obtain best results care must always be used. After a few shoots have made a few inches growth I rub off all but one, reserving the most rigorous shoot and the one growing straightest from the stock. In the fall after leaves are off cut back to three buds. and the spring following allow only one cane to grow. If the vine is two years old when planted repeat same process next spring; if three years old when set out, at the end of two year's growth I let the cane remain at a height of six to seven feet, and back to one or two buds.

"My experience has proved to me that vine is easily managed in this manner and will produce a large amount of fine and in grounds about a residence has a Heart cherries." pretty appearance. But a vine must be fed and it ought to have a dressing of good manure every two or three years and in dry weather a weekly application of scapsuds is beneficial, but not an inordinate quantity.

"I have had flattering success with the Salem, Brighton, Diana, Martha, Catherine, Worden, Concord, and the best of the Rogers, and many others. I have derived many advantages from growing grapes in paper bags. They ripen a little later, but are finer in flavor, much more luscious and tempting in appearance—their delicate bloom undisturbed by the storms without; and the red grapes such as Brighton. Salem, Massasoit, &c., are lighter and nore delicate in color and come out perfectly clean and free from insects, spider webs, &c. Then again, they can be left much later on the vines than if unprotected, as the earlier frosts will not injure them. I generally put the bags on when the berries are about the size of No. 3 shot. A little hellebore dusted on my vines in the morning when the leaves were wet with dew has always kept the rose bug at a very respectful distance. Of course I am aware that any system of vine training or growing that would suit a particular location or soil might not be as satisfactory under different conditions."

Arkansas Strawberries. A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead

writing from Arkansas, says:

"I said in one of my lettters that this section was the "home of the strawberry," and so it is; but your readers ought to see now bad it is treated at home, which will cause them to wonder how it makes such a good appearance abroad. After it s done fruiting it is plowed and the weeds and grass cut out between the hills, after which it receives no farther attention until after its fruit has been gathered the next year. I passed through several fields recently. The weeds and grass nearly hid the strawberry hills-milk weeds, nearly two feet high. Yet, it is true, I never saw finer and larger berries. I measured several which were four inches and threefourths in circumference, and in many hills five or six of these large, luscious red felows might be seen, besides from forty to fifty smaller ones, of all sizes from just out of bloom to nearly the size of the ones above described. Certainly the strawberry must be at home here, else it could never get along and do so well under what appears to me to be such adverse circumstances."

Horticultural Notes.

PROF. L. B. ARNOLD has tried to evaporate grapes, but the attempt was unsuccessful. By a slow fire the process was too tedious and with greater heat the fruit was cooked.

THE number of acres of apple orchard.in this State last year was 231,479,61; with 4,839,-986 bushels of fruit sold the year before. The number of acres of peach orchard was 12,908,28, with 413,418 bushels of fruit.

A CORRESPONDENT of Purdy's Fruit Recorder, says in reference to the tastes of the curculio: "Corn cobs, soaked in molasses, and freedom from blemish of the fruit burning gas tar under tree, and all other remedies except jarring and choking or scalding him to death, are of no account. I would like to come across that breed of curculio, that couldn't tell a plum from a corn cob. The kind I have to battle with, can tell a Green Gage from some of the coarser kinds.'

> THE quince tree comes into bearing early, and will go on bearing for from six to eight years before the worm lessens the size and erfectness of the fruit. Two or three years before this comes to pass we should set out he required number of young trees, so that by the time the old ones are removed and burned the young ones will come into bearing, thus keeping up the supply of fruit. The trees should be set about eight feet apart. hence they take up but little room.

THE Riverside Navel orange takes its name from the peculiar indentation of the calyx or blossom end of the fruit. It is entirely eedless. The core, or what is the core in other oranges, usually found in the center of the fruit, and containing the seed, is, in the Navel, attached to the rind at the blossom end of the fruit. It contains no seeds, and is so firmly attached to the skin as always to peel off with it, leaving a small cut in the end of the peeled orange. It is of uniformly large size, of beautifully even color, refined surface, rich, very juicy, fine flavored flesh.

THE "King of Orchardists," the late Capt. Pierce, of Arlington, Mass., informed us that he put a mulch of marsh hay under the trees o keep down the weeds and to keep the fruit free from bruises and clean as it dropped from the trees. After the apples were gathered, as they were from day to day and sold n the Boston market, the mulch was gathered and stored to be used again, which was reeated until somewhat decayed, and then t was worked into the soil under the trees where it became a fertilizer: then a new supply of marsh hay was procured to be used as a mulch. He did not believe in the practice of growing fruit trees in grass land.

HON. C. W. GARFIELD, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, has received from the National Pomological Society the Wilder silver medal awarded this State for the fruit collection shown by Michigan at the meeting of the National Society last year. It is large, solid sliver medal, handsomely encased. On one side is a raised profile of President Wilder, surrounded with the inscription. American Pomological Society, founded 1848, Marshall Pinckney Wilder, President." On the reverse side is a beautiful basket of fruit from which proceeds in wreathlike form a grapevine in leaf and fruit from one side and from the other a branch of a pear tree in leaf and fruit. The inscription is: "1881, Michigan State Horticultural Society, for collection of fruits."

A WRITER in the Fruit Recorder thus describes the "Strawberry Tomato," or 'Ground Cherry:" "The 'Strawberry Tomato 'is a strong and rapid grower, forming then in subsequent seasons, using this as a a broad and bushy plant, requiring no stakes, trunk, let the buds grow out from it and and thrives well in most any soil. We use produce fruit. Of course the shoots three them for canning or preserving, and use the or four leaves beyond the bunch of fruit same proportion of sugar as for other fruit should be pinched off. These side adding some lemon or lemon juice. Cultivate

branches in the fall or spring keep pruned like ordinary tomatoes, but need not be started so early, as they ripen in good season. Their productiveness is amazing, being literally loaded with fruit which grows in pods or husks that drop off when ripe. They keep in plump fruit, and is not likely to overbear, a bright yellow color, about as large as Ox the pods a great while. The fruit itself is of

> PILES! PILES! PILES A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, (an Indian remedy.) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the turner allows the interest inchingence. the tumors, allays the intense itching, par-ticularly at night after getting warm in ticularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else. nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Cofflaberry,

of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Oint

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M Default having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage, executed by Garrett Stansell and his wife, Dolly Stansell, mortgagors, to John Webster, mortgagee, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the ounty of Wayne. State of Michigan, on the 9th day of June A. D 1880, at 10:50 of clock in the forencon, in liber 156 of mortgages, on page 17%; npon which said mortgage there is now due the eum of one hundred and seventy-five and 0-100 dollars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of fitty dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of Detroit in the 'ounty of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, on the east sid- of Righth Street, on subdivision of lot twenty, of the Baker farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and so lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Grand River Avenue; and also lot one, block twelve, of the W M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE .-





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Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
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Frains Arrive low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork

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wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost

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State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

MR. P. W. Ryan is the authorized sub scription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 37,912 bu, while the shipments were 39,898 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 6 was 10 313 806 bu against 17,656,198 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 263,737 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending May 6 were 432,245 bu, against 439,662 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 4,532,188 bu, against 15,181,448 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 73,851 bu, against 946 731 hu at the same date last year.

The past week has witnessed a dull market, and on the board very little interest was shown except in reports of the crop prospects and advices from other markets. Frading was light, and had there been any disposition to force sales prices might have given way; but as the receipts dwindled down in a ratio with the demand, prices were not only maintained but advanced. The advance culminated on Friday, when No. 1 white reached \$1.38. On Saturday there was a decline in spot, although futures showed but little change, and No. 1 white closed at \$1 361c.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April 15 to May 15:

	AA TIT DO	140. 1	140. %	140. 4.	ı
	extra	white	white	red.	ľ
Apr.15	0 00.	1 333/4	0 00	1 37	١.
** 17	0 00	1 3536	1 3116	1 42	Į.
** 16	0 00	1 35	1 3136	1 43	L
" 19	0 00	1 34	0 00	1 40	Г
" 20	0 00	1 3316	1 2916	1 40	1
·· 21	0 00	1 3216	1 2816	1 39	l
" 92	0 00	1 3156	1 28	0 00	ı
" 24	0 00	1 8314	0 00	0 00	ı
4- 25	0 00	1 35	0 00	1 3916	ı
" 26	0 00	1 84	0 00	1 8912	
" 27	0 00	1 35	1 29	1 3916	1
" 98	0 00	1 35	1 30	1 3914	1
., 29	0 00	1 35	1 81	0 00	ľ
May 1	0 00	1 3514	1 311/4	1 3916	
" 2	0 00	1 3514	0 00	1 40	ı
44 3	00 8	1 3514	0 00	1 40	ľ
4 4	0 00	1 2534	1 31	1 43	1
" 5	0 00	1 36	1 32	1 42	Г
" б	0 00	1 3516	1 811/6	1 4116	1
" в	0 00	1 3484	0 00	1 4116	
66 9	0 00	1 35	0 00	0 10	ľ
** 10	0 00	1 3616	1 8216	1 3916	1
" 11	0 00	1 36	0 00	1 39	Ľ
" 12	0 00	1 38	1 3 16	1 40	(
" 13	0 00	1 3616	1 3112	0 00	
" 15	0 00	1 36	0 00	1 3816	Ι,

Futures did not advance as much as cash vheat, and have ruled very steady week with light transactions. The following statement shows the prices

of futures vesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

May ... 1 d6 June ... 1 3334 July ... 1 274 August ... 1 1134 The weather has been anything but

favorable for farm operations the past week, and the cold, wet and uncomfortable weather has evidently put back the season fully two weeks. It was undoubtedly this that caused the advance in wheat, and a much longer continuance of it would cause a panic among farmers.

The cold rains were decidedly unseasonable in the spring wheat States of the northwest, and it shows how much nonsense is written about the crops when the daily press is filled with flattering accounts of the prospects, while the seed in many instances was not in the ground, and in others had just begun to show itself. It is useless to pay any attention to such stories, as they are written for a purpose, and the mere question of their truth is a secondary consideration. So far as we can learn, the crops in this State will be of a mixed character-excellent in many localities and decidedly bad in others. On wet lands or heavy clay soil the crop will be very poor; on high lands or those well drained, it will be far above an average if no unforseen contingency arises to interfere with its growth.

The reports of the crop from Great Britain and the continent are generally very flattering, and the same is said to be the case in India, a country which is assuming large proportions as a wheat pro-

The foreign markets are generally lower, and in Liverpool all grades of flour and wheat show a decline.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 38,803 bu, and the shipments were 1,967 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 7 amounted to 8,-897,941 bu, against 11,879,961 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances satisfactory portion of the supply to for Europe the past eight weeks were 2, handle, and 28c to-day seems to re about same date last year. The export clearances 591,947 bu, against 13,419,172 bu for the all that can be obtained for nine tenths of corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the year. The market is a little lower than a No. 2, and for May delivery prices rule only of a jobbing nature and showing about the same. In Chicago an active but quoted at 76c, and May delivery at same of importance at the moment." figures. June is quoted at 73½c, July at Wes 73½c, and August at 59½c. The season has lows: been unfavorable for planting, and where | Western imitation creamery ...

it has been put in, the wet weather in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri has caused a good deal of it to rot in the ground. In southern Illinois large areas it is said will have to be replanted. It does not pay to be in a hurry about getting in corn; and this season has been particularly unfavorable to early planting.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 15,418 bu, and the shipments were 11,168 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on May 6 was 2,033,033 bu against 3,190,602 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 13,573 bu, against 4,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. The market keeps strong and is a fraction higher than a week ago, No. 2 white being quoted at 561c, No. 1 mixed at same figures, and No. 2 mixed at 531 to 51c per bu. The offerings are very light, but the demand is also small, and about balances the receipts. In Chicago there is an active market at somewhat higher prices than a week ago, No. 1 mixed being quoted at 531c per bu. In futures the market has declined, June being quoted at 52c, and July at 46 c. Not much change in rates is looked for at

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hop market is dull and stupid at present, but little stock moving and that at about old figures. The outlook for the new crop is not regarded as favorable on this side of the Atlantic, while on the other it is reported better than last year. The New York market is neglected, but prices keep about the same range. In regard to against 62s. 6d. one week ago. the trade the N. Y. Bulletin says:

"The volume of business at this point is moderate and the demand spiritle well. Dealers offer very sparingly, however, owing to the extreme high prices at which desirable goods are held in the interior, and the market has an appearance of firmness that is not supported by actual usiness, nor in fact having any solid foundation.

Latest mail advices from the London market say:

"There is more business doing on this market, and all prices are hardening in consequence of the parcels that were being pushed having found buyers. Choice East and Mid Kent Golding hops have got into a very small compass, and full rates have now to be paid to execute orders for these descriptions. There is no alteration in the Continental markets. American hops are in request here at last week's rates, and the arrivals are now very small. The imports of foreign hops into England last week were 100 bales; for corresponding week last year. Prices in London are 10s (\$2) per cwt.

of 112 lbs higher than a few weeks ago, and exporters are looking for a better market there from scarcity of choice hops, but White No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 prices on this side are as yet too high to operate. Quotations in New York are as

N. Y. Sta	te, crop of	1881,	choice.		24	@26
do	do	do	prime .		33	@23
do	do	do	medium	18	19	@:50
do				S		@18
do	crop c			o prime		@20
do	' do			air	10	@15
do			*****		8	@15
Eastern, c		31, fai	r to cho	ice	18	@23
Wisconsin			do			Ø
Pacific con	ast do		do	*******	20	@24
		-	-			

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 8,431 bu, and the shipments were 1,396 bu. The stock held in store here on Saturday only amounted to 957 bu, against 3,043 bu, at the corres ponding date in 1881. The visible supply of this grain in the country on May 6 was only 414,448 bu, against 1,091,775 at the corresponding date last year. While the visible supply is decreasing so rapidly it has as yet produced no effect upon prices, which remain steady at about the rates of the past few months, namely, \$2 to 2 25 per cental for fair to choice samples of State. In Chicago the market is quiet at about the same rates as a week ago, No. 2 at \$1 07 per bu, No. 3 at 95c and No. 4 at 70c. In Milwaukee barley is quoted lower at 94c per bu for No. 2 spring, and 85c for No. 3 spring. The New York market is also dull. Most of the barley offering in that market is of Canadian growth, and is quoted as follows: No. 1 bright, \$1 18 per bu, and No. 1 at \$1 16 per bu, closing with a weak feeling and buyers and sellers aport. No reports have been received of the acreage that has been devoted to this grain, and it is difficult to say whether it will be more or less grown than last season. No one seems to know anything about the crop, and dealers are always afraid to handle it except upon a certainty. We have looked for a rise in values consequent upon the supply, but so far it has not come. At the present price of the low grade it is the cheapest add, one of the very best for horses.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter has been weak and declining since our last report, and despite light receipts the market has dropped so that 19c per lb. is the extreme rate paid by receivers for fresh made butter of good flavor. In fact most buyers refuse to pay more than 18c per lb, for choice, while the medium and poorer grades are entirely neglected. In Chicago the market is reported steady, but at a lower range of prices. Fancy creamery is quoted at 26 to 28c, fair to choice do at 23 to 25c, choice dairy at 22 to 24c, and fair to good at 18 to 21c per lb. The low and medium grades are dull and heavy. In New York there has been a further decline. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 28 to 29c per lb., choice creamery at 26 to 27c, fair to good at 24 to 25c, and ordinary at 22 to 23c. In its review of the market the Com-

mercial Bulletin says: "Creamery packed remains as the most the offering. State half-tubs show 26 to 27c and Welsh 25 to 26c as about extremes, and while the best of the State dairy i week of 473,714 bu. The stocks now held favorite with current demand, it has under in this city amount to 33,341 bu, against general influences a weak tone and holders 37,680 bu at the corresponding date last in most cases are well inclined to sell when they obtain full bids. The Western goods also weak and it seems useless to quote week ago, but is steady at 871c per bu. for above 20c, as anything to exceed this is arrival. Old butter is held about as before

Western butter is quoted there as fol-

Cheese is quiet and steady. Offerings are confined entirely to this season's make, and for best 12c is readily paid. While our local market remains steady, other points are not so lucky, and a general decline is noted in all the leading markets. In Chicago the best full cream stock sells at 121 to 13c per lb., choice part skim flats at 11 to 111c, choice part skim cheddar at 11 to 11½c, and common to fair part skims at 71 to 81c. In New York a further decline is noted, and new full cream State factory is quoted at 11 to 111c per lb., fine do. at 10 to 10%c, medium do. at 8 to 91c, choice Ohio flats at 10 to 101c. and fair to good at 9 to 10c. The Bulletin

Western factory, ordinary ..

"On new cheese the general features of the market since Friday last are almost identical with those of the preceding week. No one in the trade seems to be thoroughly satisfied, an unsettled tone prevailing, an with prices off at least 1 to 1c, as compared with a week ago, matters generally are tame. The decline has not been of a perpendicular character, but daily shadings were developed, until the shrink-age has brought cost lower than even the most sanguine believers in a reduced range could have anticipated, but without stir-ring up any signs of increased interest mong buyers. Indeed, the "standing off" policy among shippers has thus far this season been more closely adhered to than we have seen it for many years, and they appear inclined to continue the situation in this form until grass cheese commences to show itself.

In Liverpool the market is quoted dull at 61s. per cwt for choice American,

WOOT

Wool has been quiet the past week, and with a rather dull feeling in the goods market, buyers have been inclined to hold off. In Boston, where most of the Michigan wool finds a market, trade was undoubtedly affected by the light

demand for woolen goods, but the searcity of desirable Ohio and Michigan wools prevented any decline in prices, and No. 1 selections are quoted firmer. In regard to the situation in those States where the new clip is now being marketed, the Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"New wool is coming into the country markets but slowly, and the season is late in all sections. High prices are reported as being paid in California, Texas and other and purchases are announced at prices above the level of this market. Some Beston houses which have had very little desirable wool on hand of late, are naturally anxious to get some, and buying operations may be suspended and the market allowed to soften a little as soon as larger supplies are available. If the present action should ontinue, new washed wool will not be open in Ohio below 40c per lb. Some new fat sheep's fleeces have been received from that State, and are offered here at 28 to 32c unwashed, some of them being very bright and attractive in appearance. "In California Colusa and Red Bluff

wools, with an estimated shrinkage of 63 to 65 per cent, have opened at 27 to 28c, while Stanislaus and Tuolumne are bringing 24 to 26c, and San Joaquin and South-

"Reports from Texas are to the effect that as high as 28 to 30c is being paid in some cases. Quotations from Galveston for average lots of fine and medium wools free of burs, are 21 to 25c; and from San Antonio

"In Kentucky, 25 to 26c seem to be the regular quotations, and wool has been ordered in Georgia at 29c."

and No. 1 at 42 to 45c. There are no quowe note a sale of 21,500 lbs, this season's clip, at 29c in Boston. The Boston Adver-

"An excellent authority writing from Michigan, informs us that the clip may be expected to open toward the last of this month at 32 to 35c. A wool man, just returned from the West, informs us that wherever he went he noticed the farmer vere in excellent condition, and in his opinion they are able to and will hold woo

at full prices We don't know who this "excellent au thority" can be, but those who put faith in him are doomed to disappointment. If he had put the figures at 35 to 38c he would have been nearer the mark, and if the market does not open at about those prices, our farmers will, as they are perfectly able to do, hold their clips for a time. The idea of selling Michigan washed fleeces of the quality they now are at 32 to 35c, when Texas wools, unwashed, are selling up to feed grain in the market, and, we may 28 to 30c for the choicest, and 22 to 27c for poor to average lots, is simply ridiculous and few farmers will put much faith in the prognostications of that "excellent author

> There are a number of Boston parties i the State at present looking over the ground, and if we don't see a lively scrimmage" when business opens, then we don't know anything about the signs that foretell one. Every pound of wool grown in this State is wanted, and manufacturers know that its quality, which is improving every season, makes it one of the most desirable descriptions they can invest in, and if the dealers do not take it at good prices, they will.

> A CIRCULAR received from the Powel Bros., of Springboro, Pa., announces another large importation of Clydesdales, and the firm now assert they not only have the largest but the finest collection of Clydesdale stallions in the world. They have also, to meet the wants of their customers imported a fine lot of Norman Percherons and as they had before trotting stock of the famed Hambletonian blood, horsemen no matter which breed they prefer, can be suited at "Shadeland." Their breeding farm is located within a mile north of the town of Springboro, and they extend a cordial invitation to those interested in good stock to give them a call.

CORRECTION -In a n te just received from I. H B, he says: "There is one error in date in my letter of last week which ought perhaps to be corrected. Tvler Stickney began breeding the flock of Merino sheep lately divided among his heirs in 1835 instead of 1865 as printed. I have the date from his son Judge Stickney of he has two buck lambs that when 24 days

Michigan Crop Report.

The Secretary of State has just issued his report of the condition of the crops in this State up to May 1, of which the following is a summary:

For this report returns have been received from 938 correspondents, repre-senting 696 townships. Five hundred and ninety-five of these returns are from 405 townships in the southern four tiers of

The reports show that wheat was injured in all parts of the State by the cold, dry weather during the month of April. That on clay soil suffered severely. The acreage winter killed in the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire State, is ten per cent of the acreage sowed. The condition of wheat not winter-killed is estimated to be 42 per cent better in the southern four tiers of counties, and 33 per cent better in the entire State, than on the first of

The condition of clover on the first day of May was not as promising as on the tirst of April. Thirty-eight per cent or nearly two-fifths of the acreage in the southern four tiers of counties, and on pos-nearly two thirds of the total acreage in nearly two thirds of the total acreage in the State, is reported winter killed. The condition of clover not winter killed is, in the southern four tiers, 12 cent, and in the State nine per cent, below the condition May 1, 1881.

e figures given in the table indicate that the outlook for apples and peaches is favorable; but many of the correspondents express fear that the severe freeze on May first had injured, and, in some localities, possibly ruined, peaches.

Cattle and sheep are reported to be in

better condition than one year ago. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the mouth of April at 348 elevators and mills. Of these 285 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is six-tenths of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 971,490. which 244,553 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 585. 277, bushels in the second ties, 195,590 bushels in the third tier, 212,731 bushels in the fourth tier, and 33,339 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers At 48 elevators and mills, or 14 per cen of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no whea marketed during the month. At 203 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat mar ceted was 691.882 bushels, which is nearly one and eight-tenths times the quantity marketed at the same places during the

The British Grain Trade.

nonth of March.

its review of the British grain trade, says: On sound and well cultivated land wheat has regained its healthy appearance. There are prospects that a larger proportion of the remainder is indifferent to bad. Al other crops look remarkably well. The grain trade is extremely dull and prices are weaker. Sales of English are increas-ingly difficult. Breadstuffs are generally weaker. Flour is dull and quiet. don the supply is heavy. Prices declined 6 to 10d. Oats are weaker.

MR. R. B. CARUSS, of St. Johns, Clinton Co., called at the office of the FARMER last week, and gave us some points in regard to his flock of Merinos. He has 62 head of breeding ewes, and they averaged 12 lbs. 1 oz. per head, running from 10 to 15% lbs. each. Of his stock rams, the oldest, bred by F. & L. E. Moore, cut 234 lbs., a two-year-old ram by Centennial cut 23 lbs., and another, bred by Mr. Ball, sired by Bismark, cut 22 lbs. The yearling ewes of the flock averaged 10 lbs. per head, and the two-year-olds cut from 10 to In that market Michigan X and above is 12 lbs. each. He shipped his wool to a quoted at 40 to 42c per lb., and No. 1 at commission house in Boston, and had just received a report from it. The writer as 42 to 44c and No. 1 at 45 to 47c; New York it was in excellent condition, and could be and Vermont X and above at 38 to 40c, sold at 30c per lb. all round. Mr. C. is having it graded, and will wait a short tations given for unwashed Michigan, but time before ordering it sold. We give this to show how unwashed wool is selling in Boston, so that our sheep breeders who have clips to dispose of may know what to expect.

FOREPAUGH'S. -The renowned Fore paugh show will pitch its tents in Detroit on the 23d of this month, inaugurating the sawdust season here, preparatory to a grand sweep of the State. This show this year is said to be a gem of freshness and variety, having a great number of fine and noblelooking horses, a great collection of wild animals, a very strong circus departmen and street parade that quite "o'ercrows' all the previous achievements of Adam Forepaugh in that respect. This show has 21 performing elephants, two rings for the circus proper, and many other feature peculiar to the Forepaugh scheme. This is Mr. Forepaugh's eighteenth annual tour. He has invariably dealt honestly with the public, and is, in consequence, one of the richest showmen in the world. It is due to him to say that he always performs what he advertises to, and never has known a dissatisfied audience. The exhibition in Detroit will be given on Michigan avenue, between Tenth and Twelfth

FRENDS of the Jersey Red, Duroc or Red Berkshire pig, will be pleased to learn that in answer to questions as to the firal or 'killing" value of their favorites, the buver for the larger houses in Chicago declare that they are willing to at any time pay five cents per hundred pounds more, and in most cases from ten to fifteen cents more for fat pigs of this breed than they wi give for pigs of other breeds of like weights and condition. They yield a greater percentage of valuable product than is given by any other pigs usually found in the Chicago market.—Breeders' Live Stock

Our friend George W. Stuart of Grand Blanc, will be apt to raise the price of those red hogs of his after reading the above. But we hope he won't get excited over it, for the price of pork is high enough now to satisfy any reasonable man.

MR. F. B. GREEN, of Battle Creek, seeing some items in the FARMER regarding "big calves" and "big lambs," sends us the weight of a lamb dropped by one of his ewes, a grade fine wool. At birth it weighed 12 lbs. 6 oz., and Mr. Green inquires "how high is that?" It is pretty good, and in connection with the other reports we have published, may affect the price of mutton by leading people to fear an over supply.

MR. E. BRACKETT, Jr., of Allegan, says old weighed 24 lbs each.

Our old friend Mr. Samuel Lyndon, of Plymouth, put in his appearance last Saturday at the Central Yards, with some cattle, among which was a steer and a helfer worthy of special mention, not only from the fine inished condition in which they were marketed, but as showing a larger gain in weight and profit than any animals which we have known. The steer was a Shorthorn grade, of fine form, and was purchased last August for \$41, at that time weighing about 900 pounds. On Saturday he weighed 1,600 pounds and brought \$114. The heifer was a four year old, and was bought one year ago, for \$20, her weight at that time was just 700 pounds. Mr. Lyndon had her spayed, and in August last commenced to feed her. That she took on flesh in a remarkable manner can be inferred from the fact that her weight on Saturday was 1,420 lbs., and she brought \$101.17. If any of our readers can compete with this we should like to hear from them. Mr. Lyndon s a strong advocate of spaying. During the past 12 years he has had over 70 head spayed, and has never lost an animal. He has milked them from four to five years, and has had a good flow of milk. In cases where there has peen a decrease in the quantity, he found that a tablespoonful of antimony given in a bran mash at once increased the flow of milk to its fullest capacity.

THE 22d volume of the American Shorthorn Herd-Book is now ready for delivery, price \$6. The price of volumes 21 and 22 when ordered together is \$13. The present volume contains 7.000 pedigrees, in which we are pleased to see Michigan largely represented. We give a list of those in this State in another column who have stock recorded in it. In all some 2,000 breeders have stock recorded, making a large and closely printed volume, which is certainly not very high at \$6.

MR. E. H. REYNOLDS, of Monroe, one of the oldest, if not the oldest nurseryman in this State, is now the sole proprietor of the Reynolds Nursery (formerly the Monroe City Nursery) at that place. He has been identified with the vears, and has established an excellent eputation for the stock he grows and the carefulness and accuracy with which he fills orders.

MR. E. H. REYNOLDS, proprietor of the Reynolds Nursery at Monroe, this State, writes us that he has made a thorough examination of apple, pear, peach and cherry The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in trees, and finds them as yet uninjured. He says he is hopeful of there being a large crop of fruit in and about Monroe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

East Saginaw has the small-pox. Bogus silver dollars are said to be quit-plenty at East Saginaw.

Efforts to end the strike among the Muske

Andrew Christensen was instantly killed in mill at Spring Lake, on the 9th. West Bay City will be lighted by the Swift

Electric Light Company for one year. Numerous burglaries are making the citi-

Mrs. Burns, a deaf mute, was run over by a rain on the Air Line road, near Niles, on th Marine City Reporter: Drillers at the salt

block have struck a vein of brine at a depth of 700 feet, which is quite strong. The 13th annual meeting of the State Homecepathic Medical Society is to be held in Grand Rapids, on the 16th and 17th.

Mrs. Grace Newall, of Grand Rapids, died as she was being taken from the depot in Kalamazoo to the insane asylum in that vil-

The earnings of the Michigan Central for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1881, were \$8,800.-486.27, about \$150,000 less than the year previous.

A fire at Mendon, on the 10th, destroye \$20,000 worth of property belonging to a number of persons, whose insurance was very

Ten thousand pounds of oil of peppermin are held by parties in St. Joseph County for higher prices, it being worth \$2 per pound at present. Marshall Expounder: Athens is determine

to retain Rev. M. V. Rork's school, and the people have subscribed \$3,000 for a suitable

The circus which visited Charlotte last week took a cool thousand dollars out of the place, let alone the pelf captured by burg-

The new opera house at Kalamazoo is fin-ished, and was formally opened last week. The initial performance was McCullough's "Virginius."

Adrian Times: Mrs. Patterson, of Ogden, eut her own throat, last week, in a fit of in-sanity brought on by domestic troubles. She cannot recover.

Grand Haven Herald: Mill hands of this city raised \$11 for the Muskegon strikers last week, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each man present at the meeting. Allegan Gazette: Damage to wheat and eaches has been considerable, owing to the rosts. At Fennyille the crop is reported as

shortened at least one-half.

There seems to be a mild sort of misunder-standing in the South Haven and Casco Po-mological Society, which is finding expression in the literature of the day.

Bay City Tribune: The confidential clerk of the Pinconning Log Company, one Hazelton, has embezzied \$1,600 belonging to his employers and skipped employers and skipped. It is said that the taxpayers in the village

of Brighton have not been assessed for muni-cipal purposes in eight years, the liquor taxes naving paid all expenses, A young lady of Birmingham found a snake n a pan of potatoes while preparing them or dinner the other day. Girls, be warned,

et your mothers prepare the potatoes. Sanilac Jeffersonian: The relief agent at Carsonville has distributed about 3,000 bush-ls of grain to the fire sufferers in the five ownships of which he has the oversight.

Fifty-seven of the principal farmers of the rillage of Thornapple, Barry County, have expressed their determination to enforce the rdinance in relation to stock going at large. The nine saloons of Hastings have each paid the \$300 State tax, and will dispense their liquid hospitalities as freely as ever, in spite of legislation and public sentiment.

At Bay City beef is scarce and very high the price of corn inducing farmers to sell it rather than feed it. One Bay City butcher declares he has lost \$2,000 this year already. Niles Republican: H. C. Whitford fell from the Michigan Central bridge over the St. Joseph into the river below, and was drowned before help could reach him, last

Charlotte Republican: Erwin Mann, living near Kslamo, was married on Sunday, and oa the Wednesday after was found dead in the barn, having committed suicide. No cause is

Ann Arbor Argus: When the safe belong rice, whose speciality is examining torna ing to John Dickerson, of Salem, who died couple of weeks ago, aged 87, was opened \$8,850 in money and \$3,150 in notes were

The Calumet & Heela Mining Company recently purchased 120 acres of copper lands, for which it paid \$1,250,000. In the past 14 years this company has paid \$21,350,000 in

At Dexter, on the 10th, a collision occurred on the Central, between a freight train and a special circus train, by which Wm. Costello, son of a prominent citizen of the place, was instantly killed.

An incendiary set fire to a house owned by Mrs. Hosmer, at Ypsilanti, on the 11th, and it was entirely destroyed. This is the third house belonging to Mrs. Hosmer which has been burned within a year.

Ovid Register, E. DeCamp sheared twenty thoroughbred éwes, on the 8th inst.; which averaged 15% pounds of wool each. On 11 of these sheep there was but 11 months growth. The clip was sold for 30c per pound.

Manchester Enterprise: At a sheep shear ng held at Grass Lake, a ram belonging to J. Lemm sheared a fleece of 17½ lbs., and a Jackson wool-dealer offered 30 cents per lb. for it to place on exhibition in his window. Jackson Citizen: James Hazelton, of

Tompkins, threw a stone at his horse to induce it to go through a gap in the fence, and will never do so again. The stone broke one of the animal's legs, and he had to kill it There was mourning in Charlotte after the circus. While self-sacrificing parents were looking after the children in the "big tent" burglars were getting in their work in the de-

erted houses, one man losing \$250 in money. Monroe Commercial: John C. Johnson. postal clerk at the village of Maybee, was amested in Clare County last week, and brought back to Monroe to answer a charge of embezzling \$300 in his transactions in the

At Cassopolis, on the 13th, a terrible accident happened to Jimmy Stapleton, a boy of 14. He attempted to cut a fish-hook out of his coat, when his knife glanced and struck him in the right eye, cutting it completely on pletely out.

The Capac Argus kindly furnishes its own obituary as follows: "Next week the Argus will probably wrap itself in its winding sheet and journey to that beautiful Land of the Leal, where all truly good newspapers go when they 'climb the golden stair.'"

Newaygo Tribune: Between here and Muskegon nothing can be seen in the river but a solid jam of logs. They are piled so high as to fairly dam the river, and flooding all the low land along the river. Many farm-ors living between here and Muskegon, near the river, have been driven to seek higher ground, and their farms are partially sub-merged.

The mill men at Muskegon have now signed an agreement releasing the boom company from delivering logs as long as the strike continues. This is taken to indicate that continues. This is taken to indicate that there will be no work under strikers' terms. fruit interest of Michigan for nearly forty hours time, the other at 11 hours, but the strikers have not surrendered, and say they are prepared to hold out ninety days longer.

The city council of Grand Rapids has dis-The city council of Grand Rapids has discovered that the national government is indebted to them about \$1,400 for improvements on streets and building of sewers adjacent to government property. The "city dads" cannot see exactly how they are going to bring Uncle Sam to a sense of his indebtedness, and other improvements are in abeyance until the question is decided.

Rev. E. Dawe, former pastor of a church t Deerfield, Lenawee County, has been in England for some months, and while there was accused of burning the parsonage belong-ing to the church. He returned the first of last week, and was arrested on the train near Monroe and taken to Adrian, where his Deer-field friends immediately gave ball, and he was released, and two days after the suit was discontinued, with costs to the plaintiffs.

B. A. Olney, of Paw Paw, has filed a bill to prevent the collection of a note for \$20,000, given to a woman of Hartford, Van Buren County. He alleges that she unfairly obtained possession of \$80,000 worth of notes and mortgages belonging to him, which she threatened to destroy unless he gave the aforesaid note. To save his property he did so but having regarded his valuables don't so, but having regained his valuables, don't propose to pay the pound of flesh if he can help it.

General News.

Emerson left an estate valued at \$200,000. Tin mines that promise well are reported t Riverdale, California.

The next total eclipse of the sun to be seen in this country will occur May 28, 1900. State Auditor Crawford, of Arkansas, is reported to be \$20,000 short in his accounts. Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is lying at the point of death at Eureka Springs, Ark.

There were four inches of snow on the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts, on Saturday

The 23d annual convention of the National Brewers' Association is in session at Washing.

The shortage of rice in Carolina is said to

A bill is before the Senate providing for a pension of \$50 a month for Gen. Custer's widow. A mining exposition is to be opened at

Denver, August 1, with a speech by Colonel Indiana has eighty-six coal mines in operaion and is the fourth coal-producing State in

the Union. The Tennessee Legislature is now debating whether or not to pay the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar.

Both rivers at Winnipeg are two feet higher than during the ice freshet two weeks ago, and water still rising.

Four regiments of Illinois State troops have been disbanded. They were not up to the standard of efficiency. Vanderbilt has \$60,000,000 in government bonds and has just drawn \$475,000, the quarterly interest thereon.

Of the 74,000,000 pounds of copper produced in this country last year only 7,000,000 pounds were exported. Wm. H. Abel, inventor of the knitting ma

Concord & Montreal road, Monday. There have been 218 entries for the July trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park, for which the purses are \$52,000.

Detectives are investigating the question of who made the infernal machines recently sent to Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and Mr. C. W. Field. Wm. Boden's saloon at Odean, near Fort Wayne, Ind., was blown up with dynamite last Thursday evening and totally destroyed. The alleged dealings in grain of the Chicago Call Board for the year ending May 1, aggregated \$566,000,000, and in provisions, \$177,-100,000.

Remonstrances against the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter are be-ing received from Grand Army of the Repub-lic Posts.

The President has signed the bill to restrict Chinese immigration into the United States, and the Californians are feeling awfully happy over it. The Keely moter remains as profound

secret as ever, despite the appeal of the stock-holders to the courts to compel the inventor It is claimed that the legalizing of the amalgamation of the Dominion telegraph sys-tem virtually gives entire control of the lines to the Western Union.

News comes from Boyd County, Ky., of the discovery of a flow of refined pe said to be finer than the Ohio legal test, and that it flows from the rock. The Chinese having been stopped from

coming to this country, are now emigrating to British Columbia. Two thousand arrived in one day last week at Victoria. Several steamships and sailing vessels are daily expected in British Columbia with thousands of Chinese. Twenty-four thousand

are expected before August 1. Sergeant John J. Finley, of the signal se

racks and cyclone capers, is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College. A man named Green has swindled the cotton manufacturers of Massachusetts and the Mobile banks out of \$200,000, by false ship-

ping receipts, and has left the country.

outraging a child. Now the judge of that district has ordered the Grand Jury to indict

On the fourth of March next the terms of 26 United States Senators expire. Of these 11 sre Republicans, 14 are Democrats, and David Davis is neither though big enough to be both.

The 4,000 employes of the Cleveland roll-

ing mills have been locked out, owing to a dispute about two men who did not belong to the amalgamated association of the Gen. Small, of South Carolina, and an ex-

Congressman, was refused accommodations at the Revere House, Boston, last week, because he was a colored man. He proposes to sue the proprietor. A rheumatic, bedridden Florida woman was knocked out of bed by lightning a few days ago and walks nicely now. Nothing like a

troke of lightning to cure rheumatism Every one should try it. A number of Scotch miners were recently brought out to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, to take the place of some strikers, but as soon as they landed they joined the strikers, and the mine owners are madder than ever.

The past week has been a very severe one on the lakes, and a number of wrecks are re-ported as the result of the gale. It is feared that a number of lives have been lost, but it is impossible to get much information as yet.

The pension bill, which has been completed by the House Committee on Appropriations, appropriates \$100,000,000; \$32,000,000 more than last year. If it only goes to those who deserve it no one will grumble about the mount Lord Cavendish, who was killed in Phonix

Park, was in America during the civil war, accompanied by his brother, Lord Hartington, and spent some time in the army of the Potomac. He is highly spoken of by those who then met him.

The President has issued a proclau tion granting to Fitz John Porter a full remission of that part of the sentence of the court martial in 1863, which forever disqualified him from holding any office of honor or trust uner the government. James B. Doyle, a bond forger, who was ar.

rested with \$200,000 forged bonds in his pos session, has been convicted. He asserted that he had innocently received the forged bonds from the notorious Brockway, but the jury hought the story too thin. The House Commerce Committee decide

to insert \$4,995,000 in the river and harbor bill for improvement of the Mississippi River from its mouth to Des Moines rapids, to be expended under the supervision of the Misssippi River Commission. A habeas corpus has been refused by the Supreme Court in Sergeant Mason's case, and decision rendered that the court-martial had full power and did not exceed its prerogative. It is probable now that Sergeant Mason will be pardoned by the President.

Geo. W. Lamar and others have brought Geo. W. Lamar and others have brought suit against Seligman Brothers, the New York bankers, for some \$6,000,000 stock held by plaintists in the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern railroad which, they allege, the Seligmans have appropriated. the Seligmans have appropriated. A Chicago mathematician has figured out

that the amount of lumber manufactured in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in 1881, yould lay an inch flooring 50 feet wide round the earth at the equator; but it is hardly likely that the flooring will be laid. Vanderbilt, who sailed for Europe the other day, expects to be gone a month, and will pass most of the time visiting the principal art galleries, but will probably devote a few

spare hours to breaking up the amalgamation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk. The fifteenth annual reunion of the army f the Tennessee was held last week at St. of the Tennessee was held last we Louis. Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Pope, several Governors, and crowds of pee-ple were in attendance. The weather was line, and everything passed off in good shape.

A gas manufacturers' convention in Chiago inst week, resolved that the electric light is an old invention and they are not afraid of it. This is like the outsiders at the time of the deluge, who insisted that it wasn't going to be much of a shower after all.

Another of Washington's servants has Another of washington's servants and sturned up. A report from Eureka, Missouri, says that Lydia Adams, colored, aged 113 years, died here Friday. She waited on Washington in his tent and sold peanuts to his soldiers. She was born in Halifax, Va., in 1769. Mrs. Scoville is rapidly developing into a

crank. She is in the lecture field, and has left her husband. He wanted the courts to restrain her from a public exhibition of her nounces that her brother, the assassin, yet get free, and that she is working to that

A mail train on the Fort Wayne, Muncic and Cincinnati railway, was thrown off the track on Thursday last, and the beggage, press and mail car, with one passed car, thrown down an embankment fort feet in depth. Eleven people were hur, badly, but only two received what are thought to be fatal injuries. The public ball at Northfield, Minu., was

The public ball at Notation. The public blown ap with dynamite. The Younger gang, who killed Cashier Haywood there a few years ago, are charged with the deed. The Younger brothers belonged to the James gang, and one was killed and the other than the ball was robbed and ed at the time the bank was robbed and the cashier killed. Reports from the north west during the past week state that the rainfall has been so heavy that all the rivers are greatly swollen, and the overflow has caused considerable damage to rops in the low districts. Gales and bail

storms have been frequent, and have pros-trated buildings, fences, etc., and stripped and otherwise ruined large numbers of orchards. Secretary of the Navy Chandler announce Secretary of the Navy Chandler announces that he is opposed to any more north pole expeditions, which shows he is a man of sense. It is the greatest piece of folly to risk life and health in the pursuit of an object which is of no practical use or benefit to any one. If Bennett wants the northwest passage or the north nole located, let him grant sage or the north pole located, let him start after it. He will never be missed.

A Mrs. Mary Koeniger, of Beston, a poor woman, became deranged last week, and at-tempted to kill fer four children, from 10 to 17 years of age, with a knife while they were asleep. Two were stabled to death, another so badly hurt that recovery is not looked for, and the eldest boy, who escaped and gave the alarm, was also badly hurt. The woman then stabled herself eight times and will probably die. A report from Fort Garland, Colorado, says that Dick Rogers, a cowboy, accompanied by Jim Catron, stage robber, entered the garri-son Friday night and ordered a soldier to

light his cigar. He refused and the despera-does were on the point of firing when a guard shot and killed Rogers and mortally wounded Catron. It is understood that large rewards are offered in Texas for the latter. The White Mountain Apaches are reported The White Mountain Apaches are reported to have gone on the war path, and serious trouble is looked for. The United Sales government will probably conclude an arrangement with the Mexican government whereby troops can follow the Indians over the Mexican border, and when that is done and the troops once get after them the Apaches will soon realize the necessity of behaving themselves.

having themselves. A. Belnbaum, Superintendent of the Hebrew Emigration Aid Society, was mer at his office in New York by a crowd of Russan Jewish refugees, who demanded of him money to start in business. He said he hdd none, when they at once proceeded to pound him unmercifully. It is evident they take a Rus-sian view of affairs, and the next thing may be a blowing up with dynamite of the emi-gration aid society.

The trial of the Malley brothers for the murder of Jenuic Cramer, is still in progress at New Haven, Conn., and the proof of their guilt is becoming stronger and stronger. It has been shown by several witnesses that Jennie, Blanche Douglass and the Malley boys were together most of the time from Wednesday afternoon August 3 until Friday Wednesday afternoon, August 3, until Friday morning, August 5, and that Jennie and morning, August 5, and that Jennie James Malley were at Savin Rock together Friday afternoon and evening. Her body was Friday afternoon and evenifound Saturday morning.

Foreign.

Recently a number of people near Minne-apolis lynched a man named McManus for land, has received a death warning.

he rewards of the for the abounts to \$50 he German ught in by vide for the he Spanish cial treaty demonstrat ng province ron, a Londo an tools are arge quanti sold more

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Write for prices allway station, E. S. FITCH my16-8m FOI Red and THREE S

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Short and Imp J. J. DODGE 80 head—of f 6 head—of im Wednesda their farm in The herd is co Red Daisys. Kate Wards, Fr

The flock of Colot of imported old, also a few Among the ca Bulls from six mainder being sired by such b Geneva Wild B 35721. Farmers de breeders wishin this an excelle are many prize ferings, and all Send for cats Cor. L. P. MU

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AGEN

d, and has courts to ion of her ing to that me, Muncie wn off the ggage, ser sengar car, refeet in badly, but ght to be Minn., was lite. The ite. The Haywood d with the ged to the d the other robbed and

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rs for the n progress of of their onger. It esses that he Malley time from itil Friday enoie and k together r body was ry for Ire-

The rewards offered by the British Govern for the arrest of the Dublin assassins into \$50,000.

mounts to so, our the first series to the bill ought in by Bismarck, making employers orde for the insurance of their employes. The Spanish Senate has ratified the com-ercial treaty with France, notwithstanding edemonstrations against it in the manufac-ting province of Catalonia.

ing province of Catalonia.

John a London industrial journal, says Amcan tools are being imported into England
large quantities and are of better quality
leold more cheaply than those of English gypt is in the midst of a revolution. The inistry have formally repudiated the au-ority of the khedive and the sultan, and the iter is preparing to send an army, to establish

The disappearance of the sardine from the ast of Brittany, where it used to bring the hermen 15,000,000 francs a year, is attribution change in the direction of the gulf

The exhibition building at Potsdam, Gerthe exhibition building at Potsdam, Gerthey, near Berlin, filled with valuable artites for the grand fair which was to have been
pened by the emperor on Tuesday last, was
setroyed by fire Friday night, causing a loss
fmillions of dollars.

syndicate, which has secured a monop-of the railroad business of Newfoundland 5 years, will build a railroad across the d, which, it is said, will reduce the sea ge to 1,700 miles, and shorten the time een New York and London by 49 hours. yndicate has been formed in Paris with A syndicate has been formed in Faris with applial of 12,000,000 francs, which proposes experiment at Chicago with a certain patprocess in applying a new antiseptic compand for the preservation of food of all depitions for export to Europe. Perhaps the entiss Company, of Cincinnati, have sold on their patenten ozone.

gem their patenten ozone.

Egan, treasurer of the Land League, now siding in Paris, in answer to a recommendion that the league appropriate £2,000 as a good for the arrest of the assassins of including and Burke, says he is totally oped to such action, and is determined that a penny shall be devoted to such a purse. He says if the league overrules him he liresign.

for the delicate and complicated difficulties liar to the female constitution, Lydia E. inkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovign remedy. It aims at the cause and proes lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. nkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.,

o promote a vigorous growth of the hair, Parker's Bair Balsam. It restores the athful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, d cures itching of the scalp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE 150 Shorthorn Cattle,

Dexter Park, Chicago

Wednesday, June 7th, 1882, W. H. SMITH & NELSON JONES, Lexington or Towarda 111.

Thursday, June 8th, 1832, A. J. STREETER & SON, New Windsor, Illinois.

Friday, June 9th, 1882 HENRY C. MEREDITH Cambridge City, Inc.

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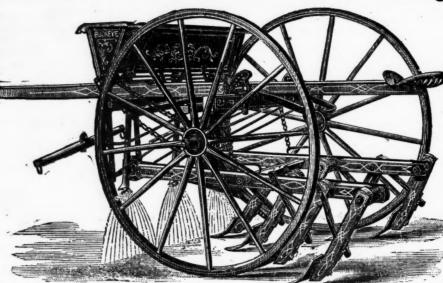
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Medina, Orleans County, N. Y. and a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered a! I that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and where there was no phosphate. I let it lay in the sun one day to cure, and theu weighed each bundle as you see it on the photograph. The phosphate was put down with the seed with a fertilizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. These bundles were cut side by side only six inches apart. The one on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homested Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. This is correct.

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UNWON. BY MARJORIE MOORE

She leans from her window down, awatch for the

first faint spark-The moon is telling her beads by the jewelle blades of grass.

The owl in the ruined tower gives baleful voice to the dark. While my lady complains to herself as the wear

My heart is heavy to-night with a a dull, dum

A longing for peace and joy that it is not mine

"It dwells with me day by day-that calm, u I can read its every line of tenderness, truth and

grace,

I should know if it thrilled with love, or stirr with passion or pain But alas! I seek for a sign, only to seek in vain

. O. that those deep dark eyes would falter when mine they meet! Or a smile would bloom on the

I think I could better bear that his soul should be

Than to know that I have no power to move hir . I watch for him hour by hour, till my heart is

traitor grown,

It thrills at the thought of his voice, at the sour of his step on the ste The wild rose blooms in my cheek in spite of my eoul's comma

At the calm untender clasp of that gentle, strong

"You may find a day that is lost in Eternity' soundless deep, You may emile on a grass hidden face in th

magical land of sleep, The jeys of the beautiful past may be found in the kingdem within.

I mu st face the bitter truth though my soul mad at the thought

Forever without a king is the

Both hope and fear are vain-my heart must car For a weary, dragging round of days that have

turned to years."

FRUIT OR FLOWERS.

When orchards smile, and our gardens bloom And verdant leastet and nodding plume Keep time to music the breezes play How sweet the bower

Unfold the bud and reveal the flower Along the meadows in gleaming lines om year to year is the promise writ; Tassels and tendrils of clinging vines Are never weary proclaiming it; As bells is the tower

Toll forth the hour, They herald the fruit that follows the flower. We may watch and wait, but can hasten not

The sweet fruition our hearts desire. Nor gather the grape or the apricot Though the fields we scour We have no power

To harvest the fruit that is still in flower. But when the orchards are pink and white And all the meadows are green and gay, In the promise given we take delight, And breathe the fragrance that comes in May

Of a riper hour For the perfect fruit in the time of flower. -Josephine Pollard.



THE EXEMPLARY MR. DUX.

A SKETCH PICKED UP ABROAD.

"So you quit us to-morrow morning!" "Yes, Marm, I guess they're agoin' to hang me at 10 o'clock sharp." I opened wide eves and ears as I heard

this fragment of conversation. At the moment I was standing on the threshold of a cell. But such a cell! It looked more like a boarding-house parlor; the windows were barred, it is true; the walls were whitewashed, and the lock of the door was ponderous: but on the floor there was a soft carpet, and against the walls were arranged chairs and ottomans. In the middle of the room, some of then

seated, some standing, a dozen ladies, in visiting costume, formed a circle round a gentleman. The latter was in correct evening dress-white cambric tie, swallowtailed coat, white kid gloves, and boots that reflected one like a polished shield. "That's the assassin!" whispered the

detective, who was showing me around, (ten dollars a day, meals not included.) I could not restrain a movement of sur-

"It's James Dux." he continued, taking no notice: "he's under sentence of death." In the monotonous voice of a profession al guide he went on to tell me the story of the man who was the focus of so much attention.

"A criminal of the highest class, this Dax. He began in an intelligent way by only attacking respectable people, worth ten thousand dollars or so. Four times he has cheated the gallows. The first time he bought off the witnesses, the second time he bought off the jury: the third time he did business direct with the Judge. But a fatal accident was his ruin. The paper he found on a banker he assassinated turn ed out to be counterfeit. James had killed a confrere by mistake. Not being able to get together money enough to make his innocence clear, he was found guilty. He was going to be sent aloft, when a comrade starting in trade offered to buy the fraud meet bank-notes at a sacrifice. [He said he calculated he could pass them on his customers out West. With the sum thus realiz d James was able to persuade the Governor of the State to take a disinterest ed view of his case, and he was let off.

"But Dux never got over the turn it gave him. He became kinder stupid-lost his head. He took to robbing the first that came in his road. One evening, in an out of the way, suburb, he knocked out the brains of an old man with a sledge-hammer for the sake of a miserable watch of no

"Caught in the act by a young policeman, who thought he had a chance of dis- plied it to his right ear. tinguishing himself, James was brought up . "Is it going?"

at the Assizes for the fifth time. The evidence was overwhelming, the defence weak, the jury indifferent. While the dozen in the box were trying whisky cocktails, Judge Blackstone rose in the middle of a cloud of cigar-smoke and pronounced sentence of death, giving the poor fellow only three months' leisure to read the Bible in. His time is up this afternoon.

the man in the dress-clothes?" "Yes, that's Dux," he answered. "He's converted, you know. At present he is a great object of interest. Our richest ladies pay all his expenses. The best families ome round regular to comfort him. He is going to die beautifully, we expect. It is a great victory for the Hardshell Baptist Church. You'll see that James will make drew. a truly sanctified end."

Meantime the assassin, reconducting or of his lady visitors to the door, passed quite close to me, and I had the opportunity of taking his likeness in my mental camera. terms:

He was a low-sized, thick-set, ill built man, with a face blotched with whisky pimples, a low forehead, a cool eye, and the limbs of a long-armed ape. What a sinister and grotesque caricature the bestial society, his big bony toes making humps to possess yourself of a nickel watch which on the patent leather of his dandy pumps, and his close-cropped hair glistening with some perfume which could not kill the fetid odor that exuded from his vulgar body.

A lady advanced toward the assassin and presented him with an immense white bouquet-the symbol of purity of soul. But as she tried to murmur a few appropriate words, emotion overcome her are she swooned.

The condemned felon had taken the flow jerked them over his shoulder to a corner of the room where I perceived a mass of fragrance and bloom thrown in huddled

heaps like so much retuse. "The poor creatures are nervous, do you mind." said James compassionately 'They should take a horn of gin before

risking themselves here." "Allow me to introduce to you my only daughter, Miss Blackstone," said a gentleman of a judicial bearing, bustling forward to make way for a lovely young girl who

eaned on his arm. The murderer bowed.

The young lady courtesied. The Judge did his best to imitate one

and the other; that is to say, as far as his corpulence would permit him "Papa has spoken often about you," said the pretty girl, with a simper. "I am

really sorry that you cannot dine with us to-morrow." "It's out of the question, Miss, and I deeply regret," said Dux. with a coarse

laugh. The young lady blushed and lowered he

"Unless, you know, your father would consent to revise his judgment," continued

"Ah, James," said the Judge, with blending of formality and the cold amiabil ity of the bench; "it is, as you say, out of the question. Business is business, you know," and bending toward Dux, he

whispered. "it would be as much as my appointment is worth to do anything at present." "It must be a terrible thing, Mr. Dux, to be hanged!" interrupted the young girl.

Blackstone; a short moment-do you hear?" said the Judge. "It is the death I would prefer for myself." "Well, that's as how it is," insinuated Mr. Dux. "I dare say it's sweet enough, if the trap works proper and the Sheriff is

you kindly take care that the rope is comfortably soaped?" "Willingly, my friend. Any favor I can grant you under the circumstances you are at liberty to ask."

Mr. Blackstone left with his daughter. The latter turned back several times in the hope to catch a parting glance of the assassin. I afterwards learned that on the dawn of

the following morning she forwarded a basket of magnificent flowers to the condemned cell. "Mere posies!" cried Dux, when he saw

"These women folk are fools. There's only one in the lot-my gal Jane -who knows the right stuff to give a citizen of the great United States to help him to die. She sent me a gallon of old Bourbon!" By this time a crowd of new arrivals had

invaded the cell, which had been transformed into an audience chamber. It was deputation of prominent citizens, who equested to be received by the lion of the

The orator of the crowd made three paces toward the condemned man, and exhibiting a handsome case in morocco and gold, he delivered the following discourse, with much dignity and feeling:

"Dear Mr. Dux, permit the inhabitants of Humanityville at large, and, conjoined with them, the members of the jury, the Sheriff, and different persons who assisted at your trial, as well as the prison officials, also the members of the Police force who took part in your capture, to offer you, through me, this feeble testimony of the esteem with which you have inspired us all; not only by your calm resignation and the attitude, in every respect worth of a gentleman, which you have known how to preserve during the many days of your detention and throughout the ordeal of the proceedings in court, but likewise by the truly Christian sentiments which have led you to pardon those whose action may have contributed to bring about your condemnation. Accept, I beg of you, in the names of all my fellow-citizens and in my own, this modest gift. We heartily wish that it may prove useful and agreeable to you during the last hours of your

terrestrial sojourn.' Mr. Dax extended both his hands, and received from those of the orator a superb ly enameled massive gold watch.

He weighed it in his right palm for few seconds, turned it over, and then ap-

"Oh, yes," answered the donors in horus.

"Keep good time?"

" Oh, yes." "Jeweled?"

" Rather." "Horizontal escapement?"

" Oh, yes." "American built?"

"You bet." "And that is the prisoner," I exclaimed; "Well, I'm sure I'm very much obliged, but while you were about it you might

have given me a hand-made ticker." Here the members of the deputation say that the series of explanations were exhausted. After having shaken hand with the courageous Mr. Dux-whom they pass

ed by in Indian file-they discreetly with-A second deputation was ushered into the

After the customary salute the leader of the procession spoke his speech in these

"Respected Sir. I am the twin brother and these ladies and gentleman are the nearest relatives and most intimate friends of the late George Brown, whom you slew on the night of the 31st of August last, by wretch was, tricked out in the garb of good | sundry blows of sledge-hammer, in order he had bought for five dollars.

"Desiring to make known to the public the sentiments of admiration and respect with which your conversion has filled us, we pray you to accept our humble homage in the shape of a complete suit of clothe for your own use. We will take it as an inestimable favor if you will wear them at to-morrow morning's ceremony."

James Dux ejected a quid toward the pile of bouquets heaped behind him, and, having tumefied his cheeks with a fresh ers with a careless air, sniffed them, and plug of tobacco, he took the bundle, tore off the paper covering, and successively unfolded the coat, waistcoat, and trousers, examining the texture of the stuff with the touch of a connoisseur.

"Are these English articles, warranted, you know?" "Oh, ves," chorused the group of rele-

ives and friends. "Latest fashion?"

"Oh, yes."

"Buttons solidly sown in-no slopshop ork?"

"Oh, yes." But, as he pursued his examination, sud den creases puckered his forehead, and in a voice trembling with anger he exclaimed:

"Where are the braces? There ain't no braces to the trousers, nor buttons to the coat sleeves!"

The members of the deputation regarded each other with an embarrassed air. A whispered colloquy took place among them. At last two of the voungest of the party hurried out, and the orator, regaining his presence of mind, gave Mr. Dux his assurance that the forgotten articles would be supplied without delay.

"All right," said the assassin; "let's say no more about it." At that moment a

heard. It came from one of the two orphar daughters left by poor George Brown.

"Oh, Mr. Dux," she murmured amid her tears, "how did you find it in your heart to kill our good father?" "It was his own fault," answered James.

He provoked me by making an exhibition of that durned watch. I could not re sist the temptation. Only for that all-"A moment's pain, more or less, Miss fired time piece I should have died of hunger, like a man, before I would have dreamed of robbery. It was more than impruent-it was downright immoral on his "The Browns were always too fond of

ostentation," loudly declared a fat lady experienced. By the bye, Judge, would with a red face, who was no other than the Presidentess of the Society for the Protection of Penitent Assassins. "Poor man," she resumed, turning toward Dux, " you are dying a victim to the deplorable vanity of our relative. For my part I am of the emphatic opinion that it is high time to pass a law interdicting the parade of articles of value."

"That's a fact," assented Mr. Hiram K. Anthropologus, secretary of the society. "A saint himself could not resist. Brown was entirely to blame. He only got what he deserved. But you, Mr. Dux, tell me, please, when the temptation assailed you to kill George, in order to get his watch, did you suffer much?"

"Terrible Sir terrible When I saw him pull it out to look at the hour, I thought he wanted to rile me. That's a thing, you know, no citizen of this free country can stand without getting his dander up. It sort of affected me in the stomach first, then in the legs, and then in the head. I tried to resist, and even made an attempt to run away. But I can't tell how it came to pass, I wasn't equal to it; and when calmness returned, I was stooping over the man, a sledge-hammer in my hand, and his skull was smashed! * * No matter, it can't be helped now that it is over. I forgive him from the bottom of my heart."

"Poor man!" cried all the ladies present. in a tone of profound commiseration, and then began a rivalry between them as to who should give a farewell token to the

"Do take this porte-monnaie," said one, "And this flask of smelling salts," said "Here is my box of pulmonic wafers,"

added a third. "They are a sovereign remedy against asthma and difficult breath-Dux took everything that was offered

him, but all went the way of the bouquets before long. A tumult in a corner put an end to these

effusions of friendliness. An unfortunate wretch, all rags and patches, his cheeks hollow from long fasting, was struggling in the clutches of some half-dozen persons. "I have caught him!" screeched a female voice. "He was attempting to steal the

venison pasty sent for James Dux!" "Gentlemen, if you please, ladies," gasped the poor beggar, "I have not tasted food for two days, and-and I never murdered anybody.'

He was flung neck and crop out of the

nounced to Mr. Dux that supper was served in an adjoining apartment.

The company filed out into the diningroom of the Governor of the jail, which had been amiably placed, together with the Governor's plate and French cook, at the disposal of the prisoner and his friends for the occasion.

The condemned man took his station is the seat of honor. Judge Blackstone at the right, and the District Attorney on his left. A popular preacher of the Talmage ype said grace before meat, and made an impromptu prayer, in the course of which he introduced some eloquent allusions to the ceremony of the following day.

Mr. Dux ate heartily and drank copious ly, and burst into frequent explosions of good humor, which were vastly admired by the guests. The repast was a veritable panquet in its plenteousness, a fete in its joyous spirit. Several effective selections of music were performed during the courses on a harmonium by the leader of the popular preacher's choir. After the coffee came liquors stronger than wine, and with them came the toasts. The shortes and most delicate of these was given by the twin brother of George Brown in the following neat speech:

"Ladies and Gentleman: Our urbane and much-to-be-regretted friend James is on the eve of his departure. May the deection of his leave-taking be softened and its pains be abridged."

Dux got on his legs, and, in a robus

roice, responded as follows: "Ladies and Gentleman: This I shall ever look upon as the happiest and proudest moment in my career. Its remembrance shall not quit me till my dving hour. In many a former period of my existance I was cast down by disappoint-

ment, and often almost gave way to despair. Little did I then imagine that should one day have the privilege of enjoying this honor. It was furthest from my hopes that I should have the pleasure of being entertained by uch a distinguished circle until I gave that rooster, Brown, his pass-out checks for the other side of Jordan. The death of that miserable sinner has made a new man of me, has regenerated me, and filled me, so to speak, with a second life. From the moment my sentence was pronounced by my friend, the Judge here, I felt myself another being-indeed, I may safely say, without boasting, that I should have lived in complete ignorance of the joys one feels in the consciousness of being good unless I had undertaken that job which procures me the novelty of being strangled to-morrow. Oh, my friends, would that you were all in the ranks of the just like your humble servant! It is a blessed and profitable thing, I guess, to be awakened to he truth, to read pious tracts, and eat spring chickens and canvas-back ducks Personally, I can affirm that I forgive sincerely all who had a part in my murder. haven't an ounce of animosity in my

composition against any of you. If I were let go free to-morrow, I would not hurt a hair of the head of an unborn babe. No. indeed I would not! But to-morrow I shall be at home, and my business prospects will be brighter than those of any citizen in the States. Yes, to-morrow shall be walking arm in arm with the prophets-to-morrow I would not exchange my log cabin in Zion for the White House at Washington! From the golden ide of the clouds I shall cast an pity on you, poor sinners, down here below, in the depths of this vale of tears. It is not for you to attain to the glory I shall have reached, for you have done nothing to entitle you to the recompense. Nevertheless, I pardon you all. I pardon the Judge, I pardon the jury, I pardon the witnesses, who, by their depositions, have been the cause of my premature dissolution. I even pardon that contemptible old

rooster, George Brown himself. There isn't an atom of resentment in my soul! Everybody was melted to tears.

"Here is a saint," said the popular reacher. As for the Judge, his emotion was so great that he had hide it in a napkin behind a barricade of four empty bottles of

Californian wine. As I left the room after this valedictory panquet I could hear the clergyman recomnend those who had obtained reserved tickets for the execution to come early, and not to fail to bring their children with them, as the sight was sure to be edifying. -Tinsley's Magazine.

Fortune Founded on a Monkey.

Mehemed Ruschdi Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, who died the other day in poverty and banishment, was of humble parentage like so many eminent Turkish dignitaries and owed his original start in life, according to the London Telegraph, to the following curious incident: When he was a young infantry corporal, and in the days of Sultan Mahmoud, some ladies of the imperial harem, while shopping in Pera one morning, were greatly attracted by the quaint antics of a monkey capering at the window of the Grande Rue. On their return to the palace they besought their lord so importunately to give them the animal for a pet that his Mujesty ordered one of the household to procure it for them without delay. This official, however, finding upon inquiry that the ape belonged to a French subject, hesitated to take possession of it. Mahmoud at once commanded that negotiations should be opened with the monkey's proprietor for its purchase.

Not a soul in the imperial household understood French; but a happy thought struck the Chief Imam, who had by accident noticed a young corporal of the palace guard some days previously studying a French vocabulary while on duty. Menemed Ruschdi was sent for, and, having been intrusted with plenary powers to deal with the monkey-owning Giaour, acquitted himself so successfully of his mission that Mahmoud resolved to reward him in person, and caused him to be summoned to the presence. "Thou has done well, my son," said the Khalifeh. as Mehemed Ruschdi prostrated him self on the carnet at his feet: "I will recompense thee with five thousand piasters or the rank of major in my army, whichever thou wilt. Choose thyself!'

The young soldier, without an instant's hesitation, chose the promotion offered to him. Such was the commencement of a career that culminated in his occupancy of the highest office in the Ottoman Empire

Old Spanish Mines in New Mexico.

A special correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing from Santa Fe. N. M., thus describes some of the old mines, worked once by Indians and Spaniards, and now seeming to afford a rich opportunity for American capital and enterprise:

"One of the most interesting spots

n New Mexico is the old camp in the Cerrillos mountains, located 25 miles southwest of Santa Fe. These mountains comprise a group of five peaks that rise to an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the plain, with their surrounding foot hills, in all covering an area of 30 square miles. They contain upwards of 50 Spanish mines abandoned two centuries ago, and many of them scarcely recognizable owing to the efforts or the Pueblo Indians to obliterate all trace of them at the time of the insurrection of 1680 The most interesting of these are the Minadel Tiro and Turquois mines, a few miles north of Cerrillos station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The first is a silver mine. and yielded \$3,000.000, according to the records of the Catholic Church, which received tithes of all mines operated at that time. The shaft is an irregular incline, and can be descended by ladders to a depth of 120 feet, where further progress is interrupted by water. Its entire depth is unknown, but judging from the amount of debris at the mouth of the mine, it must be at least 200 feet.

"The mine is the most famous of all those in the Cerrillos mountains, and the fact that nearly 20 acres of ground are covered with the waste taken from it when worked by the Spaniards 200 years ago, attests the extent to which they pushed their operations. The mine is now again being opened and explored, but while an abundance of greenish blue crystalline rock is found, many pieces of which are beautiful, the true turquoise has thus far been discovered in very small quantities. Tradition says that the turquoise mine produced the precious stone in large quantities in the olden time, and that one of the gems in the royal crown of Spain was made from Cerrillos turquoise. It is also believed that it was being worked with great profit at the time of the Indian revolt. If this is true, American enterprise will undoubtedly push the explorations to the limits of the old Spanish workings. and open up virgin ground in which turquoise in large quantities may be

"In the immediate vicinity are the Bonanza and Monitor silver mines. now being actively worked; a little further away Carbonateville, a promising mining camp; beyond these an north, the city of Santa Fe.

The Old Placer or San Lazaro mountains are a detached spur of the Rockies, situated about twenty-five miles south of Santa Fe, in the midst of an old Mexican concession, ten and onethird miles square, called the Ortiz Mine Grant. The mountains themselves cover an area of about 25,000 acres, and, rising one above another, as if they had been brought from a distance and thrown down upon the plain in a confused heap, their highest peaks reaching an altitude of about 9,000 feet. Lying among them is what is known as the Cunningham Mesa. Six hundred acres of the upper part of this mesa are covered with the pits which the Mexicans have dug in their search for pay gravel, from which they have washed the gold with their rude bateas or wooden bowls, and in water transported a long distance on the backs of burros, or obtained by melting snow. These diggings are

called the Old Placers. "Professor R. W. Raymond examine these immense gravel beds in 1874, and in his report for that year, on the mineral resources of the United States gave a long description of them. He estimated that 50 cents per cubic yard was the very smallest amount of gold that would be obtained from the whole 600 acres. A series of 180 tests made on the Old Placers from strippings alone, no gravel from the mantas or rich streaks being included, gave an average of 61 /2 cents a cubic yard. Taking his lowest estimate of the gold contained in the gravel, I find that an acre of the ground will contain 62,660 cubic yards of gravel, and the 600 acres 37,596,000 cubic yards, which, at 50 cents a yard, would produce \$18,798,-

But the Old Placers by no means comprise all of the auriferous gravel beds on the Oritz mine grant.

"Professor Raymond prospected the surface and the edges, in the arroyos, of the remainder of the Cunningham Mesa, which is 4,500 acres in extent, and reports that every test showed some particles of gold. The mesa bordering on the Las Nonas Arroyo, north of the Cunningham Mesa, appeared, as far as Professor Raymond ested it, to be as rich as the ground described above over an area of about 800 acres. Besides this there are about

out finding in it gold colors.

"Without water, the fabulous wealth hidden in these golden sands is as inaccessible as though it was sunk in the pottom of the fathomless sea. Its have been dwarfs who were heroe existence is no new discovery; it has been known to Americans for more than forty years, and to Spaniards and ter's wars. A mighty exploit, too, Wat Mexicans, probably, for at least two centuries. But it has heretofore been impossible, with the capital that has Maria, of England, Lord Minimus, as been available, to bring a sufficient supply of water to it to wash the gravel on a large scale. The present owners of the property think they have discovered a source from which the water can be obtained."

Lieutenant Danenhower's Courage.

The New York Herald correspondent, writing from Irkutsk, says: In a darkened room of the house of M. Strekofsky I have spent the day in taking down a portion of Lieut. Danenhower's narrative of the ill-fated Jeannette. The lieutenant was not an eye-witness of all the events about which he speaks. Struck about a year after the vessel left San Francisco with an affection of the left eye, by which the right one was sympathetically affected, he was confined to his darkened berth for a period of six months, during which time he underwent thirteen operations, and for a year, until the time of the disaster, with the inextinguishable laughter of indeed, he was declared by the doctor as incapacitated for duty, and was thereby deprived of any active share in the labors in the Arctic. But while confined to his berth his companions relieved the tedium of his existence by telling him all that was going on in the world above and around him, and when he was able to go on deck and on the ice he was an accurate observer of all that went on around him, and his marvelous memory enables him without notes to tell with exactitude every date, name, or event memorable in the history of the voyage. So far, Lieut. Danenhower has only told me the story of the first year of the Jeannette's voyage, and it will be a few days before he will be able to continue his story. Therefore, I send you what I have already taken down from his lips. The narrative of the retreat,

through which he carried his boat safely to land, will be, I am sure, of surpassing interest. Though deprived of his legitimate command, which was intrusted by Capt. De Long before leaving the vessel to Engineer Melville, he was permitted temporarily to assume the command of the boats during the severe gale that separated the three boats when so near to the land of the Lena's mouth, and all the men saved with him join in the assurance to me that without him they must inevitably have perished. His work with his de fective sight during that memorable retreat was grandly and nobly done. Lieut, Danenhower is new in Irkutsk open plain, covered with scrubby ce- awaiting to have his left eye removed, dar and pinon, and beyond this, to the the doctors fearing that if this be not done he may soon lose the sight of the

Mount Vernon. During the war, while the bloodiest

other.

pattles on the Potomac were being ought, the Southern and Northern troops fraternized on this spot, and not a shot was fired nor a blow exchanged on the domain of Mount Vernon. It was neutral ground. Tho soldiers exchanged coffee and tobacco and lolled amicably together under the trees, then went back to shooting and killing each other as soon as they were off the sacred ground. The most irreverent scoffer must walk with reverence through the ancient frame house in which so much of our history is embalmed Hanging in the hall is the great key to the Bastile, sent to Washington by Lafayette, and near it is the general's field-glass, hung on its rack by Washington himself, and never disturbed. Of all the memories of Mount! Vernon none are more interesting than those of Eleanor Curtis-poor Nellie, who died at 22, and was her stepfather's pet. In one room stands her harpsi chord, an immense machine, just the size of a grand piano of the present day, with two banks of keys like an organ. Beside it are some ancient blue chairs embroidered by her dead fingers, a century ago. In the grounds stands her rosebush, beside which tradition says she received her first offer, and which the guileless and credulous of her sex are persuaded to wall around six times to bring a similar event about. One of the ingenuities of the regents of Mount Vernon was to have magnificent Turkish rugs made to resemble as far as possible the rag carpets which were the floor coverings in Martha Washington's day, and for that purpose scraps of the rag carpets were sent abroad to be as nearly simulated as possible. And way up high under the roof, is a little hiproofed dormer windowed rookery which, after Gen. Washington's death, his widow chose as her own room, hecause it was from that window only that a view could be had of the hideous brick tomb in which the mortal

part of the General lay.

In the seventeenth century the court of Russia acted one of Mother 18,000 acres upon which there are Goose's stories. The Princess Nathalie, either old Mexican workings or gold sister of Peter, solemnly married her has been found by prospecting the sur- dwarf with a dwarfess. All the myrface dirt with a pan. Indeed, it is said midons of the empire were invited to that it is almost impossible to select a the wedding, dressed up in gala clothes panful of sand or gravel anywhere and placed four by four in fifteen minia-

upon the table-lands of the grant with- ture coaches. The cortege then d filed through the town, escorted by the talleet grenadiers of the Russian army At night there was a grand dwarf dinner and ball at Kremlin. Then Cornelius of Lithuania, the buffoon of Charles V., fought bravely in his mas. the duel with pistols between Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf of Queen Henriett he was called, and the German Colos. us Crofft. The dwarf killed the giant. as David of old killed Goliath. The last royal dwarf was the baby of King Stanislaus, of Poland, who accompanied the King in his retreat at Nancy The king wept when his dwarf died Like Lear he said: "Poor fool and knave, I have one part in my heart that's sorry yet for thee." In mythol. ogy and legend dwarfs abound. Green invented those charming pigmies whose battle with the cranes was snug by Hesiod and Homer. Their wives became mothers at three, and died of old age at eight. How often have poets sung the attack of Hercules by the pigmies? The two wings of the army envelop the hero's hands, the main battalion charges his breast, and the queen, followed by her archers, mounts bravely to the assault of his head. And, Hercules, awakened by the tickling of their myriad feet, laughs the gods, and as he rises he carries along the little army hanging to the bristles of his lion's skin.

> Charming Girls. If you are fortunate in possessing beauty, my dear girls, be thankful for the gift, but do not overrate it. The girl who expects to win her way by her beauty, and to be admired and accepted simply because she is a lady has the wrong idea. She must secure a lovable character if she wishes to he loved, and my advice to you all is to lay the foundation of a permanent influence. To win and hold admiration vou must cultivate the gifts that nature has bestowed upon you. If you have a talent for music, develop it learn to play an instrument, for many are charmed more by music than b handsome features. Pursue the same course with regard to painting, drawing and designing, and if you have power to obtain useful knowledge in any direction. do it. I have heard young men in speaking of their young lady acquaintances say, "Oh, they look well, but they don't know anything." There is no necessity for such a state of things; books are cheap and accessible. If you labor all day in shop or store still at odd intervals you can gather up an education and contend with no greater difficulties than did Clay, Filmore, Webster and others of our greatest men. If you go through life a flitting butterfly, how myl you be spoken of by and by? I own it is nice to eat and drink and be merry and be courted and flattered by all your friends; but how much better to culti-

vate character, sense and true woma

The Codfish. This tropical bird very seldom wings his way so far west as Wyoming. He loves the sea breezes and the humid atmosphere of the Atlantic ocean, and when isolated in this mountain clime

The codfish cannot sing, but is prized

for his beautiful plumage and seductive odor. The codfish of commerce is devoid of

pines for his native home.

digestive apparatus, and is more or less permeated with salt. Codfish on toast is not as expensive

as quail on toast. The codfish ball is made of the shattered remains of the adult codfish mixed with the tropical Irish potato of

commerce. The codfish has a great wealth of glad unfettered smile. When he laughs at anything he has that same waste of mirth and back teeth that Mr. Talmage has. The Wyoming codfish is generally dead. Death, in most cases, is the result of exposure and loss of appetite. No one can look at the codfish of com. merce and not shed a tear. Far from home, with his system filled with salt, while his internal economy is gone, there is an air of sadness and homesickness and briny hopelessness about

him that no one can see unmoved. It is in our home life, however, that the codfish makes himself felt and remembered. When he enters our household, we feel his all-pervading presence, like the perfume of wood violets or the seductive odor of a dead mouse in the piano.

Friends may visit us and go away to be forgotten with the advent of a new face, but the cold, calm, silent corpse of the codfish cannot be forgotten. Its chastened influence permeates the entire ranche. It steals into the parlor like an unbidden guest, and flavors the costly curtains and the high-priced lambrequins. It enters the dark closet and dallies lovingly with your swallowtail coat. It goes into your sleeping apartment and makes its home in your glove box and your handkerchief case.

That is why we say that it is a solemn thing to take the life of a codfish. We would not do it. We would pass him by a thousand times, no matter how ferocious he might be, rather than to take his life and have our once happy home haunted forever by his unholy presence.—[The Boomerang.

A HARLEM man who had offered \$50 to any one who would remove his bu now turns around and wants \$10,000 because a street car accommodated him.

WED

MAY 16,

Excuse ung lady, ciety edito "We don niss," said whole gang here anythin "I was go would be t ive me som receive an ding, how th so forth." "You wan and recherch ed the horse correct poin hride?" "Yes, sir

weak voice;

"Oh, I editor, "I was once Now about part is easy. s concluded But his oung lady. "Oh, Ik equine jour a Adelbert goods clerk we always a and call the Now, after want to jog selves at the ter have a that to sta sidered the oot ensemble guests they

> awfully; 'an as if you we feel sorry f "And the "Oh, yes, weddings th and at othe s his lun always adv weddingsand the ice can't eat th because if t if they thro the sandwi

slow march

sadly by de

hands with

person to was trying vance ager "Of cou of Goldsm if you coul and throw but this is had better "I am s the interes

said the

advice.

please?"

will not de

winked vig

in order to

"There horse rep the hatchy vator neve At suns solitary h ascending dappled p reached t paused for downwar gave a sno

dealy to o

in whose

gathered

brake and his system abaft the terrified c ern Avent "By m St. Juli It was Blue Isla many a fl corselet, 1 by the ros at the sig which so hill at th

etricken v to beasts before bel vista of th " Curse

suspender eighth D

lines aro pants wit Beelstean hirl got married Cooking trying; heeks all burning

y dead.

will sorry.

society editor?"

CHANGE.

III.

Raving crazy,
Gets his gun.
Blows his head off,
Dead and gone.

Pretty widow, With a book,

By the brook

Man rides past, Big mustache; Keeps on riding-Nary mash,

WEDDING ETIQUETTE.

formation Which a Blushing Maiden

Excuse me, gentlemen," said the

young lady, "but which one of you is the

We don't keep one on this paper

miss," said the horse critic, "but the

whole gang take a crack at that style of

ournalistic labor once in a while. Is

"I was going to ask," said the girl. "if

twould be too much trouble for you to

give me some hints as to the proper way

o receive and dispose of guests at a wed-

ding, how the supper shall be served, and

You want to know what is en riggle

and recherchy as the French say," remark-

ed the horse man. "We can give you the

correct pointer. Are you the blushing

"Yes, sir," said the girl in a rather

"Oh, I understand," said the ho

editor, "I appreciate your feelings. I

was once young and bashful myself.

Now about this wedding. The receiving

part is easy. After the nuptial ceremony

"But his name isn't Mike." said the

'Oh, I know all about that," said the

equine journalistic. "Of course his name

is Adelbert or Reginald, or some other dry

goods clerk nonsence, but in giving advice

re always allude to the sucker as Mike,

and call the bride Hannah. It saves time.

Now, after you and Mike are married, you

want to jog along home and plant your-

selves at the back end of the parlor. Bet-

ter have a floral bell or something like

that to stand under, because it is con-

sidered the best thing, and makes a better

toot ensemble as the French sav. Then the

quests they get in line and go by you on a

slow march-1 kind of 'we buried him

sadly by dead of night' clip, and you shake

hands with each other and say: 'Thanks,

awfully; and they look at you and Mike

as if you were a pair of prize cattle and

"And the supper," said the young lady.

"Oh. ves. the supper. Well, at some

weddings they feed in the dining-room.

and at others each guest sits on a chair and

has his lunch brought to him. Now, I

always advise the use of chopped feed at

can't eat the sandwiches first, you know,

because if they do the cream will melt, and

I they throw in the cream to start with,

the sandwiches like Banquo's ghost—they

will not down;" and the horse reporter

Winked vigorously at the dramatic critic.

in order to attract the attention of that

person to his able joke. But the critic

was trying to smoke a cigar that the ad-

vance agent of the whale had given him

"Of course," continued the biographer

of Goldsmith Maid, "it would be better

if you could give each guest a box stall

and throw the feed in early in the evening,

but this is not always practicable, so you

"I am sure I am very thankful, sir, for

the interest you have taken in this matter,"

said the girl, "and I shall follow your

advice. Which is the way down stairs,

"There are two ways," replied the

horse reporter. "You can jump down

the hatchway or take the stairs. Our ele-

She Called his Bluff.

At sunset on a beautiful day in June, a

his system ere he could regain his position

abaft the dash-board and again head the

terrified charger in the direction of Wes-

'By my halidom!" quoth the knight,

It was true. Some roystering son of

Blue Island Avenue, going home with

by the roadside no less than several oats,

at the sight of which the neighing steed,

hill at the opening of this chapter, was

o beasts when that which they have ne'er

before beheld comes suddenly within the

'Curses on the horse! he has broken my

vista of their gaze.

St. Julien must have seen an oat."

had better keep on the old racket."

feel sorry for you."

concluded, you and Mike-"

oung lady. His name is-"

weak voice; "that is-"

there anything we can do for you?"

Received From a Chicago Editor,

IV.

AY 16, 1882. cortege then de a, escorted by the ne Russian army. grand dwarf's Kremlin. There tho were heroes. ia, the buffoon of avely in his mas. exploit, too, was between Jeffery Queen Henrietta ord Minimus, as German Colos. f killed the giant, d Goliath. The the baby of King who accompantreat at Nancy his dwarf died "Poor fool and art in my heart

ee." In mythols abound. Greece rming pigmies cranes was snug . Their wives ree, and died of Iow often have of Hercules by wo wings of the ero's hands, the s his breast, and by her archers. assault of his awakened by the ad feet, laughs able laughter of rises he carries hanging to the in.

irls. e in possessing be thankful for errate it. The in her way by dmired and acshe is a lady he must secure he wishes to be o you all is to permanent inold admiration gifts that nan you. If you ic, develop it: nent, for many music than by rsue the same ainting, drawl if you have knowledge in have heard

of their young "Oh, they look ow anything." such a state ap and accesay in shop or vals you can and contend ties than did and others of ou go through how will you I own it is nd be merr, ed by all your

true womanseldom wings yoming. He d the humid tic ocean, and untain clime , but is prized

etter to culti-

e is devoid of is more or as expensive

e and seduc-

of the shatdult codfish ish potato of t wealth of

en he laughs

me waste of Mr. Talmage is generally es, is the reof appetite. fish of com. Far from ed with salt, ny is gone, s and homesness about

moved. wever, that lf felt and enters our 1-pervading e of wood or of a dead

go away to nt of a new nt corpse of otten. Its tes the enthe parlor flavors the high-priced dark closet ar swallowr sleeping me in your chief case. at it is a

way, her pure, passionless face, with winered lips, pressed closely to the window. Back again.
Maiden also
Thinks of swing
Wants to go back
Too, poor thing. She is as pure as the driven snow and chaste as an ice wagon. Two years ago she was the petted idol of doting parents -the pampered child of luxury and unlimited confectionery; but one soft, sensu-Hom of midnight. ous day in the summer, when the fields Baby squawking,
Man in sock feet
Bravely walking,
Baby yells on:
Now the other
Twin he strikes up
Like his brother.
Parecords were laughing in the golden glory of an ample harvest, her father had come home and said to her, in tear choked tones: Like his brokes.

Paregoric

By the bottle

Emptied into

Baby's throttle.

Nauvhy tack,

Point in air,

Waiting some one's

Foot to tear,

Man in sock feet—

See him -there!

Holy Moses!

Hear him swear!

Raving crazy,

"We must sleep in the wood-shed to night, my darling; this house is no longer mine. All that I possessed has been lost forever."

Myrtle did not question him, did not seek to intrude upon the sacred precincts of his great grief, but went silently away and

blew in her last quarter for ice cream. George W. Hathaway did not long survive the race that swept away his fortune, and in the fall they buried him in the sunkissed cemetery beyond the beer garden, away from the noise and turmoil of the great city. But Myrtle, although accustomed to every luxury that credit could purchase, was possessed of a brave heart and large feet, and had gone forth to battle with the world and earn her own living. "I will gain my daily bread," she said, but after learning that making seventeen shirts for eight cents was the most lucrative operation open to her, she had concluded to change her subscription to the tri-weekly.

On the opposite seat of the car from Myrtle sat Bertha Redingote. The girls had moved in the same social circle in the days when Myrtle lolled idly in the lap of luxury, but now that she sat on one knee. Bertha did not recognize her. Myrtle cared not for this, "Let Bertha flaunt her prosperity and grenadine polonaise in my face if she will," she had said; "that time may come when I shall again be heading the procession, and if it does I shall have a pool or two on myself."

"Leavitt Street," said the conductor, his voice arousing Myrtle from the reverie into which she had fallen. Both girls left the car. On the corner, his choke-me-todeath-collar looking wierdly white beneath the fitful glare of the west side gas, stood Ethelbert de Courcey-"Good by John," the boys called him, because they said that name was easier to remember, and had a Cook Courty tinge to it. He was a good young man-almost too good to be trueaud very rich. His wealth made him the object of much maneuvering on the par of designing mothers with marriageable daaghters, but thus far he had escaped unscathed. Both girls knew him. Bertha advanced with a witching Ogden Avenue smile on her face, as if to claim his company in her homeward walk, but he heeded her not. Advancing quickly to Myrtle's side he said:

"May I see you home, Miss Hathaway?" "Yes," replied the girl, the pink suffus ion of a blush hustling rapidly over cheek

as she took his arm. On the way to the humble pie foundry, where she fought the bed-bugs, they talked on the current topics of the day-the cable care how Mand S would drive to the pole, Mr. Beecher's indigestion, etc., but presently Ethelbert's voice sank lower, his tones became more tender, and he told the girl the story of his love-of how he would make her his West, Washington street bride. When he had finished, Myrtle looked up into his eyes so tender and true, and with a little paphy sob called his bluff. -Chicago Tribune.

Sold by Property Rats.

The London Telegraph describes a curious stage effect which is being presented and the ice cream at the same time. They in Germany: One of the most sensational scenes in Victor Nessler's opera, the Rarcatcher of Hamelm, is that representing the exodus of rodents from Hameln, brought about by the tuneful spells of Singuf the charmer. Whilst this fantastic personage is singing his incantation, thousands upon thousands of rats invade the stage, emerging from doors and windows of the houses composing the "set," from crevices in walls and from holes in the ground. In the leading opera houses of Germany no pains or expense have been spared in order to impart a realistic character to this rat episode. The mimic rodents are "made up" as lifelike as may be, and scamper about the stage as vivaciously as though they were really flesh and blood instead of skin and stuffing. So excellently managed is this particular "effect" at the Dresden Opera House, that a few nights ago, upon the occasion of the Ratcatcher's first performance in that theatre, the property rats fairly took in the worthy old cat perpetually retained upon the strength of the establishment in consideration of her long and valuable services. This conscientious creature, whilst watching the stage "business" with placid interest from her favorite corsolitary horse-car might have been seen ner behind one of the wings, suddenly ascending the brow of the hill. As the perceived what she believed to be a host dappled palfrey which drew it bravely on of her natural toes in the very act of comreached the crest of the eminence and mitting an audacious trespass within the Paused for an instant before beginning the sacred limits of her territorial jurisdiction. downward journey, the intelligent beast With a piercing mew of indignation she gave a snort of terror, and sprang so sud- straight way bounded upon the stage, and lenly to one side that the helmeted knight to the delight of the audience, furiously in whose womanly white hands were attacked the legion of "counterfeit" pregathered the reins, was yanked over the sentments" that occupied the boards. brake and most of the air knocked out of No sooner, however, did actual contact with the property rats enlighten her respecting their fictitious nature than she majestically retired. In obedience to an enthusiastic recall, she was brought on a few minutes later in the arms of a super to receive the tribute of applause her

spirited conduct had so richly deserved. many a flagon of book beer beneath his Some Ludicous Objections to Muscorselet, had with wasteful hand thrown tache and Whiskers a Few Years Back.

Thirty years ago a few persons of foreign birth appeared in the streets with hair on which so gallantly breasted the brow of the the upper lip, and were subjects of curiosity and sometimes of public ridicule. In stricken with the terror that always comes | 1850 some of the young swells of the metropolis began to wear mustaches, but to be present. His theory is that the heatfor some time no clerk would venture to ed locomotives, by continually passing imitate them. In one case a merchant on through the infected districts, rarefy the Vine street who had just engaged a clerk air, and create a constant atmospherical Suspender," exclaimed Roderigo O'Rourke, for twelve months, or during good beeighth Duke of Wexford, as he wound the havior, discharged him for wearing a full nes around the brake and spliced his beard, claiming that the adoption of the pure air which rushes in from all direcfashion laid the clerk open to dismissal

tract. About the same time a number of leading merchants gave notice that they would employ nobody who wore hair on the upper lip. As late as 1851 the senior proprietor of this paper made his cashier shave off an incipient mustache, and soon after brought his own son under the razor. In the church of Dr. Bethune, on Brooklyn Heights, an elder who was suffering from a lame wrist allowed his beard to grow rather than to submit to a barber. The

it afforded, and the elder flaunted his beard before his congregation constantly. The result was laughable. Many of the brethren called upon the pastor to insist upon doing away with such a scandal as a fullbearded elder. He led them to his library and showed them how some of the early fathers had pleaded against cutting off the beard. "He turned to Lactantius, Theodore, St. Augustine and St. Cyprian. who had stoutly contended for the growth of a full beard. He quoted from Clement of Alexandria the assertion that 'nature adorned men, like a lion, with a beard, as a mark of strength and power.' When one of the visitors asked him how he would like it if the clergy assumed the mustache. Dr. Bethune referred him to a decision of the fourth Council of Carthage (A. D. 252, can. 44), in which it was positively enacted that a clergyman shall not shave his beard, and to a statement made by Luther in discussing the subject, 'that all Protestant martyrs were burned in their full beards." This did not settle the matter, for subsequently the ladies of the congregation put in their protest. But in a few months a venturesome lawyer let his beard grow after the manner of the elders, and in a little while smooth shaven faces were no longer the rule, but were the exception. - N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Highest Building in Europe.

Hitherto the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, which stands 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, has enjoyed the distinction of being the most elevated inhabited building in Europe. This honor, according to the Builder, it can no longer claim. During the past year the city authorities of Catania, in Sicily, have caused to be erected near the summit of the great volcano, Mt, Etna, an astronomical observatory, which stands 2943 metres above the sea level, or fully 1000 feet higher than the Hospice of St. Bernard. The structure is nine metres in height, and covers an area of 200 square metres. It consists of an upper and lower story, and is built in a circular form.

In the lower story there rises a massive pillar, upon which is placed the great refracting telescope. The lower story is divided into a dining room, kitchen and storerooms, intended for the accommodation of astronomers and tourists visiting the establishment. The roof consists of a movable cupola or dome. From the balconies of the upper story a prospect of vast extent and grandeur is presented. The spectator is able to see over half the island of Sicily, the island of Malta, the Linari Isles, and the province of Calabria, on the mainland of Italy. The observatory is erected upon a small cone, which will, in the case of eruption, protect it completely from the lava stream which always flows down on the opposite side of the volcano.

The "Circumlocation Office."

At the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, Col. Britton had the misfortune to have a horse killed, and he immediately applied to the government for pay for his loss, the horse being his private property. The necessary s and vouchers were forwarded to Washington and placed in the hands of a panic. claim agent. Time flew on, the war closed, and no word or settlement of the claim was received by the colonel, and he finally gave up all hope of receiving pay for the animal. Yesterday, to his great surprise, he received a letter from the national capital. conveying the gratifying intelligence that his claim had been allowed, but that he would have to wait until next December for his pay, as a bill would have to be presented to Congress for an appropriation to pay his claim, and it could not be reached before that time. The colonel is well satisfied, and the matter of waiting a few mouths for the settlement of an accoutwenty years old will not make any diff ence with his financial business .- Janes ville Gazette.

The Cork-Screw. In 1826 an attempt was made by an enterprising publisher in Cork, named Bolster, to give to Ireland a literature neculiarly her own. Some of the literati of the South of Ireland expressed their willingness to second the enterprise, but they felt that the assistance of Mr. Shiel was essential. To gain his aid Bolster made a pilgrimage to Dublin and laid the matter before him. Mr. Shiel approved of the plan, mentioned several subjects on which he would write, and finally put the business question:

"How much per sheet?" Bolster, some what embarrassed, said he could not promise any remuneration as vet, but that as soon as the thing was a success Mr. Shie! should be remembered, "I am afraid," said Shiel, shaking his head, "that your terms will not suit me. But, as you did me the honor to ask me to write for your magazine, I would like to do something for you. Instead of calling your magazine Bolster's Irish Magazine, I would suggest, considering the place from whence it is to come, and your manner of conducting business, that you call it the Cork-

DR. WILLIAM S. KING, Surgeon United States Army, claims that the frequent movement of railway trains tends to diminish or prevent malarial diseases in localities where all the necessary conditions for the development of malarial effects seem disturbance by inducing warm upward currents, such currents acting, with the tions, as agents in the dispersion or annihi-In a corner of the car sits Myrtie Hatha under the good behavior clause to the con- lation of miasmatic influence.

VARIETIES.

A GIRL'S DELICATE IRONY .- Kosciusk Murphy, who is remarkable for his large, generous ears, has had a falling out with Miss Emeralda Longcoffin, an Austin belle, toward whom he had been suspected of entertaining matrimonial intentions. Somebody asked him the other day why he and Miss Longcoffin were not out buggy riding as much as usual, to which Kosciusko replied that he did net propose to pay buggy hire for any woman habit, beginning in necessity, continued on

who called him a donkey.
"I can't believe that Miss Longcoffin would account of the increase of comfort which call any gentleman a donkey," was the reply "Well, she didn't come right out and say was a donkey, but she might just as well have said so She hinted that much.

What did she say?" "We were out riding, and it looked very nuch like rain, and I said it was going to rain

on us, as I felt a rain-drop on my ear, and what do you suppose she said?" "I have no idea." "Well, she said, 'that rain you felt on your

ear may be two or three miles off." -Texas "Good morning, Fogg," said Brown

briskly. "How did you like the opera last night? "Oh, so so," answered Fogg, moodily; "noth-

ing striking about it, excepting the drum-"Come, come," returned Brown. "be serious. Didn't you think that brayura passage

with pizzicato and appogiatura embellish ments was lovely?" "Guess I didn't see it," replied Fogg, as efore; "there were only feathers and flow ers and things on the one in front of me."

"What are you talking about, man?" exelaimed Brown. "That girl's hat, of course. Wasn't you?" "Good morning," said Brown, as he turned

"Ay, John," said a Scotch preacher to one of his flock, whom he had missed for a good many Sundays from the free church, " so I'm told you've begun to think that we're not in the right road, and that you are going back

"Weel, sir," was the reply. "I winna deny but that I hae been ganging that gate, and I canna just say that I've any serious thought o' turning back in the meantime, but dinns think, minister, that I hae ony fault to find wi' your road. It's a braw road, doubtless. and safe road, but, ech, sir, the tolls are awful dear."

Too Prewous .- A curious anecdote of Emperor William, of Germany, is told by the Brussels National:

"An artist was recently commanded to paint some court ceremony, and brought the sketches to the emperor. Instead, however, of representing the crown prince standing upright by his father's side, the painter had sketched him with one foot on the step of the throne where the emperor was seated. His majesty at once seized a pencil, scratched out the obnoxous foot, and drew it in its proper place, writing on the margin: "Not

THE smartest things are often said by ma niacs. A resident physician, who was making his rounds in a lunatic asylum, found a adult patient riding a hobby horse.
"Riding your hobby, are you?" he said.

"No." said the lunatic: "I am riding my hobby-horse." "What is the difference," replied the doc-

"There is a great difference." replied the crazy man. "Anyone who is riding a hobbyhorse can stop when he chooses; but anyone

An inconsolable widow feels herself indis-"Ah!" she exclaims, and raises her eyes to

who is ridinga hobby can't."

dear departed! Thanks, Heaven! for thy mercy!

anything serious the matter with me, is European and American authors; Eugene

there? A QUAKER married a woman of the Church

of England. After the ceremony, the vicar asked for his fee, which he said was a crown. The Quaker, astounded at the demand, said if he would show him any text in the Scriptures which proved his fees were a crown, he would give it to him. Upon which the vicar directly turned to

the twelfth chanter of Proverbs, and fourth verse, where it said: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her hus-

COUNTRY woman to parson, who had called to ask why Johnny, the eldest, had not been

"Why, he was 13 years old last week, sir; I'm sure he've had school enough. He must know a'most everything now!' Parson: "Thirteen, Mrs. Napper. Why,

that's nothing. I didn't finish my education till I was three-and-twenty!" Country woman. "Lor', sir! You don't mean say you were such a 'thickhead' as that!"

MRS. PONSONBY DE TOMEYNS .- " That lady was evidently intended by nature for a Chinse. Sir Charles! I wonder who she can be? Sir Charles: "She happens to be my sister ady Plantagenet de la Zouche. May I ask why you think nature intended her for a

Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns (equal, as usual, to the emergency): "She struck me as having such exquisitely small feet!"—London

Two financial aspirants found a newspaper destined to bring them in millions.

They discuss in respect to its name: "We want something of the day, and at same time something which will inspire confidence in all minds. Come, think of omething, you have ideas!" The other meditates, then taps his forehead

ith a sudden inspiration: "I have it; let's call it The Crash "

A WESTERN editor offered a prize of \$50 and year's subscription for the best written proposal of marriage from a lady. He picked out a nice proposal from a beautiful and wealthy widow, answering it, accepting the proposal, and with the threat of a breach of promise suit, actually captured her. Editors nay not acquire wealth by writing twentythree hours a day, but when their genius takes the right shoot, they procure the persimmons.

A VILLAGE schoolmaster, examining a reading class, asked the head of the class: "What s artificial manure?"

"Don't know," said he, and the same reply was given by four other boys; but a precocious youngster, not yet in his teens, was equal to the occasion, and said:

"Please, sir, it is the stuff they grow artifi-

It is customary, in some localities, to teach children to think of a text as they drop a piece of money into the contribution box. A certain little girl at Sunday school, recently, saw the box approaching, and began to search in her memory for a text. She hesitated for | ies" at our mothers' knees till we have a few moments, dropped the dime in the box, and exclaimed, triumphantly:

"A fool and his money are soon parted."-

Chaff.

To say the good die young is a standing in-vitation for a small boy to be bad.

No matter what vegetables may attain, the caobage will always be a head. Strawberry boxes are very much like Coney Island beer mugs—they are pretty thick, and the bottoms try to get as near to the top as

A Chicago woman wrote to her friends in Boston that "she lived in Hide Park," When they came out to visit her they found the art-less thing out at the Stock Yards.

This is the season when the Florida man

desiring to make a trip north, puts two straw-berries in his trunk, and on arriving here sells them for enough to pay all expenses. "What building is that?" asked a stranger of a boy, pointing to a school-house. "That?" said the boy. "Why, that's a tannery!" And he feelingly rubbed his back as he passed

They had quarrelled, and she was waiting for him to begin the peace; at length he said: "Je t'adore." "Shut it yourself," said she, "you left it open." He did. She is still waiting. "Take that right away," said the young

man to the walter, as he pointed to a saucer of whipped cream which had been brought for his strawberries: "I did not come in here

The economical side of a woman's character shines forth with radiance when she succeeds in fastening an eighteen inch belt around a twenty-two inch waist. Her justifiable pride in making both ends meet deserves commen-Courtesies at an introduction: First gentlemen—"Madame, permit me to introduce my friend, M. X. He is not nearly so much a fool as he looks." Second gentleman—"That is where my friend differs from me,

Mr. Ruskin is announced to deliver a lecture in London on "The True Theory of Races." In this country the true theory of races is to have all the money bet on one horse and then arrange matters for that animal to lose

A literary man who had recently published a book, was observed to be very downcast last week. "What is the matter?" said a friend, "you look all broken up." "No wonder," was the answer; "I've just been blown up by

She was a blue-eyed, sweet-faced girl, and when she asked at the country fair, "Where are the beetles that make the beets?" the honest granger in charge suffed half a pear into his mouth and crawled under a table to green the fairly.

A rustic youngster asked out to tea with a A rustic young ster asked out to tea with a friend, was admonished to praise the eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him when he remarked: "Very nice butter—what there is of it," and, observing a smile, he added, "and plenty of it—such as it is."

"Bedad, Pat, wud ye luk at 'em now!"
Mike was gazing intently at a procession honoring St. Patrick's day in the march. "See, oring St. Patrick's day in the marcu. now, the fellows phat drunks the whuskey all on fut, and the fellows phat sells it all a' roidin'." Mike grasped a pregnant fact.

"Oh, Moike, Moike, darlint!" cried his wife, as her husband was brought home to her with his legs broken from a fall down an elevator, "do ye think any harm will come av it Moike?" "Divil a bit, if the docthers don't find it out," was the sufferer's answer.

Che Honsehold.

A BLACK LIST.

The Public Library of Boston has what Heaven, "I feel that I am soon to rejoin my is locally called the "Inferno," a department where books not suited to general circulation are kept, which are not alone. "There isn't really In this "Inferno" are the works of many right to be heard in its own behalf. If more do the same. Sue. Zola and kindred writers are relegated to this department, and to it have recently been turned over Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's voluminous writings. The American Library Association has lately sent out a circular to public libraries, designed to ascertain how far it is possible for a library to dictate to its patrons in regard to the class of books they should read. On the list of authors, all or some of whose books are sometimes excluded from public libraries because of immorality or sensationalism, we find the names of Mrs. Southworth. Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Holmes, Augusta Evans, Mrs. Wood, Rhoda Broughton, Miss Braddon, "Ouida," "Oliver Optic," Wilkie Collins and Bulwer, as well as others less generally known to fame.

Of those named, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Holmes, and Miss Evans are probably most popular, and therefore most harmful. De La Rame is openly immoral. Wilkie Collins generally writes for a purpose. Bulwer at least clothes his thoughts in exquisite language; the others of the list are less generally known to fame. From the soiled and worn appearance of that portion of the catalogue of the Detroit Public Library which is devoted to fiction, it is very evident that that class of literature has by far the most readers, and we may picture the flutter created should the three piled tragedies of Mrs. Southworth, the emotional "gush' of Mrs. Holmes, and the dark, silent, thrillingly interesting heroes of Miss

Evans be retired from active circulation. It is unfortunate that these highly spiced romances should be at once so harmful and so fascinating. In all their exaggerations and unrealities, they are still most alluring to the young, whose literary tastes are being formed, and who through them gain a false estimate of life, a discontent with their homely cares and every day duties, and long for the ideal existence of the lovely heroine with "sunnily brown" hair, who is so delightfully unconscious of the meaning of work, and whose terrible trials end in the riches of Dives and the inevitable orange flowers. This appetite grows by what feeds it, and the taste for the sensational thus acquired requires to be stimulated, as the West Indian must have his food more and more highly seasoned with cayenne and curry powder. "The childaffected[and these evils increase with phy- summer, and hurries it along. At the very sical growth, until they become uncontrollable. Such novels are to girls what shoulders and pounded fingers; it is well if the dime literature and blood-and-thunder a ruffled temper be not added. There is

tales of so-called story papers are to boys; the latter live in an atmosphere of dirks and daring, the former in what Sam Weller would call "werry flerce love." Both are equally unhealthy.

We recognize the power and beauty of fiction. From the time we beg for "storlived or outlived a romance of our own: the magic spell of a well told tale is over us. But we beg for the good novels, pure novels, novels which without being as insipid as a glucose gum drop, shall paint vice in its true colors, deal with life from a live standpoint; and make us feel, not gloomy and misanthropic, not that this world is an abomination of desolation because like the "hotty Lady Imergin," we cannot "sit in the lap of luxury" with our best clothes on every day, but, having the story of a noble life before us, more ready to make the most of what there is in us, when we lay down the book.

DUTIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

Is it because in human nature the senti ment of gratitude is feebler or less active than that of resentment, that we so often find an enemy in the person of a long cherished friend?

No matter how much we have trusted a friend, and had that trust respected; no matter how many favors we have received or given; no matter how long the sweets of friendship have been enjoyed, or how deep or intricately woven its bond; or how often their strength has been tested and proved true, let anything antagonize us for a season; be it a thoughtless word that wounds self-love, a misunderstanding that a word of explanation would set night or an act perhaps of real injustice, committed inadvertently or in a moment of perversity, (for we are all the true children of human ity and sometimes do naughty deeds) straightway all former feelings of friend ship seem to have departed, and we stand upon our insulted dignity and make it well nigh impossible for a treaty of peace to be concluded.

After the flush of resentment has sub sided, we may earnestly, desire to enjoy the old friendship, and look on the cause of quarrel as of little worth or account but we cannot humiliate our self-love by going to the friend and cordially confess ing it. We are afraid he will not accept us in the spirit of the offer, or he may plume himself on our cringing, or he ought to make the first advances; and so a small disagreement widens into an impassable

If we hear that a friend has spoken in slighting or unkind way of us, how often do we indulge in passionate invective, before we fairly weigh the matter, if there may not be a chance for a mistake as to its happening, or a truth in the remark that sharpens the pain, or at least some justifiable reason for the saying from the standpoint of our friend.

But should a friend be guilty of injustice at times, question conscience. Have we not at some time been as unjust to him or others, and if he had heard of our careless speech or unkind act, would we have thought it right for him to have forgotten all our good deeds in the presence of one small fault.

Again, how many times friends are parted for trifles light as air. A failure of recognition on meeting may occur, preoccupation or absence of mind, or attention called ia some other direction may prevent one seeing his friend, but, oh! dear! "He would not speak to me, I know he saw me," and the beginning of the end of friendship one has real or fancied cause of offense against his friend, let him go to his friend with it, and to him alone; and conceding all he would exact, blame a little if necesessary to repress intrusive familiarity, but dignified, and the dignity that must be asserted on all occasions is not often of a very imposing or reliable kind. So I think of friendship and enjoy the elixir of life.

GREENFIELD, May 3rd.

THE SPRING CLEANING.

About this time advice to housekeepers

on this subject is as plenty as "big egg' items. Much of the gratuitous information which editors deem it a duty to serve up to their readers, is the product of the mental travail of those whose knowledge is purely theoretical, and who hardly know adust-pan from a pair of tongs. Such housekeepers write articles on "How to Do It," while Bridget scrubs, scours and polishes. But she who must be mistress and Bridget both, finds little good in this unpractical wisdom. "Tear up one room at a time." "Take things leisurely, take a nap after dinner," 13 excellent advice-on paper. Any woman with average common sense knows better than to turn her whole house topsy-turvy by way of beginning, and she also knows that she cannot clean thoroughly without disarranging her usual system of work as well as her house, nor will she feel much like napping with a novel while her Lares and Penates are in dire confusion around her. There can no more be fixed rules for house cleaning than for housework. No two women can work | ren's wear. In fact everything in the Dry under exactly similar conditions. 'To tear up one room at a time" will answer if you have neither papering, painting or kalsomining to do, but at the busy season a paper hanger or kalsominer will not come at a woman's nod, and all such work must be done when the men are in the house. If a member of the family does such work, his convenience, and the hurry of outdoor labor are to be considered. A woman has no business to whitewash or hang wal paper, and the man who allows his wife to do such work fails in his duty to her. If hood shows the man, as morning does the a woman is hired to assist in the cleaning, day," says Milton, and if a corrupt taste is for economy's sake the mistress feels that formed in youth, the mind and passions are she cannot have the job prolonged all

the total depravity of inanimate things to contend with, and the inherent disposition in that direction of things animate. There is no use trying to make believe it is a picnic or church festival, the work is not much harder, but there is a difference; you can't wear your best clothes to any advant-

The masculine portion of the community disport themselves as martyrs at this season of the year. A "picked up dinner" which ordinarly they would not criticise, is received with a sniff of disapproval, as if, in view of the extraordinary nature of the occasion, they expected a dinner to match. A severely Lenten diet for a week or two previous, is recommended as calculated to surround a composite dinner with unusual charms. If one is fond of stale pies and dry bread and cakes they can act on the suggestion of a writer in a recent FARMER and bake in advance; it is good way to make a man relish good things when he gets them.

The way to clean house is to take a mental review of the situation first, ascertain what must be done, what changes are to be made, what extraneous help must be had. If the usual housework is about all you have strength for, do not attempt to take up the added burden of cleaning, but get a good, strong assistant. It is cheaper to pay help than a doctor's bill; one of his visits will financially balance a week's help. Rely on your own common sense to plan and execute to the best advantage. Do not begin too early, taking down stoves, washing windows, etc., thus gaining for yourself and family unwelcome colds and sore throats. Don't save all the old rubbish, but clear out all that is not good for something; old things stowed in a house breed disease and insects, and make work in the handling over and over again.

If the men of the family do not " see the use of house cleaning," etc., etc., turn the tables on them by suggesting that other buildings than the house would be the better of a spasm of cleanliness, and that the neatness and beauty of the whole farm would be enhanced by a removal of debris accumulated in the fyards and barns, the nailing on of loose boards and the cremation of the litter which exists out doors as well as in. The " carrying the war into Africa " generally routes the enemy.

Men sometimes grumble at finding the old furniture rearranged in new and unfamiliar fashion; they prefer the old things in the well known places. But a woman who spends her time almost entirely indoors needs a little "change. She enjoys novelty, and likes to try her ingenuity is devising new combinations of old material. Let her do it, it does not hurt you, it amuses her. A woman who spends day after day in the same room or set of rooms. needs something new to look at, or they close about her like prison walls. Instead of grumbling at her poor little attempts at a change, commend them, even if your admiration is not quite heartfelt. Depend upon it her reason is one she feels, if she does not express it. FLINT. May 9th.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Editor Household. As Annie G. Arland "has received many answers to her inquiry. I will answer one point not vet noticed, which may be as satisfactory to her as the disinterested, self-sacrificing offer of Mr. Lawrence in a late FARMER. It is that the Agricultural Coljege is open to ladies; several graduated last year, most of them in special courses, one at least took a full coursel in agriculture. The physician arrives. She recommences her pious thanksgiving, and seeing that the lowed to be loaned except by consent of has come. A fancied coolness may invite and graduated with honor, and she thinks doctor does not interrupt her, stops in a the officer in charge, who is expected to retaliation and end intercourse. I hold that with great profit to herself. It will do no use discretion in allowing their circulation. | all true friendship claims and concedes the | harm to the agricultural interest to have PORT HURON, May 10th.

> A QUESTION .- A young lady of Coldwater, Miss E. G., desires to know whethsary, and forgive a great deal, and keep his | er the generous offer of J. H. Lawrence to friends. Dignified formality is often nec- Anna G. Arland, will be extended, in case of non-acceptance by Miss Anna, to other with friends, I would rather be happy than | young ladies of temperance principles and agricultural tendencies. She does not say "Pass him along," but gently insinuates that farm help is scarce, and ventures the I'll pardon the wrong and accept the good | prediction that the papers will be over run with temperance sentiments, if such rewards are offered. We are not posted as to the "intentions" of either Miss Anna or J. H. L., but would suggest that a young man of 24 generally proposes to dispose of himself, matrimonially speaking. Consult the young man, girls, he'll have the talking to do.

Mail

is now well known to be a convenient, practical and advantageous manner of purchasing goods. An order entrusted to us for any kind of

will be promptly and reliably filled. We have an immense stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Percales, Cambrics, Zephyrs, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Gloves, Ho siery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Ribbons, Underwear, Corsets, Cloths, Cloakings, Shawls and Garments, Infant's and Child-Goods line necessary for

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of a cod-We would es, no matbe, rather e our once er by his merang. ered \$50 to is bunion, 10,000 be-

him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa, author of "The Horse and its Dissess," "Gattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this Semmal to regular subscribers free. Parties destring Information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmers. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if say, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit

Sporadic Disease in a Colt.

PARMA, May 2, 80 Veterinary Editor of Michigan Farm

DEAR SIR:-I have under my charge day after birth it was taken ill, it began chewing very rapidly, and then throwing its head down on its breast, finally throw-ing it over its back, and striking on the ground on its back, throwing its limbs in ground on its oaca, and the air; squealing as though in terrible agony; seems to be blind, gave it laudanum and milk, several doses, and finally quieted it. At the end of the fourth day four teeth appeared, and it now has eight above. The beating of the heart is irregular and also very rapid and strong. These are the symptoms; if you can give us any information relating to it, I should be very much pleased. A. s.

Answer .- The above was received too

late for the last issue of the FARMER. The symptoms thus briefly given, clearly indicate some morbid condition of the brain. Phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain; congestion of the blood vessels of this vital organ; effusion with exudation of lymph between its convolutions and investing membranes; tumors formed within the cranial cavity, causing pressure upon the brain, are morbid conditions, which are indicated by the symptoms as given in the ac companying letter. These several pathological conditions of the brain and its membranes, may be fairly diagnosed by a more careful examination of important symptoms, evidently escaping observation in this case. Under the circumstances we can do no more than locate the seat of the trouble. There are morbid conditions of , and has had complaints made against several the brain, where such symptoms exist, as 1 of them, for selling pools on the base ball above described, alternated by coma, stag- the nerve to tackle the liquor question and gers, etc., which sometimes arise from morbid conditions of the stomach. In all such cases no time should be lost in consulting a competent veterinary surgeon. This is one of the few diseases benefited by the use of the lancet; but, unless resorted to in the earliest stage of the disease, is of little use. The advantages of early bleeding are shown in the pulse becoming fuller, stronger and more natural. In an animal so young, and the disease already having passed the acute stage. venesection could hardly be expected to give relief to the suffering animal. We would therefore place more reliance upon the action of sedatives in controling the action of the heart, in restoring the circulation of the blood to its normal condition, For an animal of such tender age, one or two drops of the tincture of aconite root in a little water may be given every four or six hours, watching its effects closely. Socotrine aloes, pulv., in haif drachm doses combined with one scruple of Jamaica ginger, may be given with advantage twice a day, one hour before or after the tincture, but should not be continued to purging. Such diseases usually run their course rapidly, and require early and skillful attention.

Turning the Direction of the Horns in a Ram.

Howell, May 4, '82. Veterinary Bditor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Plesse inform me through the Veterinary department of your valuable paper, what I can do (if anything), with my ram's horn; about six inches from the end it curls close to the head, just below the eye. It has not caused a sore as yet, but I fear if there is not something done it will injure him permanently. Would it do to saw it off seven or eight inches with taking off a shaving to prevent making a sore. He is three years old, strong and healthy. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- There is no necessity for sawing off the horn of your ram, as its course can be turned in any direction which may be desired. This may be accomplished in two ways. First; by scraping the horn with a steel scraper, or a piece of glass will answer the purpose. Second; by burning the horn with a piece of hot iron; this is much the quickest method; but the objection to its use 18, it destroys the vitality of that portion of the horn operated upon, as a consequence the horn loses its natural elasticity: it becomes thickened hard and brittle. The theory is, the horn always turns to the side scraped or burned, either inwards, outwards, upwards or downwards, as may be desired.



Fencing Against Hogs.

JACKSON, May 10, '8 To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer A and B own adjoining farms; A has a lot of small hogs which get into B's land. B says he does not have to fence against such hogs. A has fixed his part of the line fence so as to stop them, B won't do this.
Will A have to shut up his hogs, or will he have to fix his fence.

Answer:-If B's portion of the fence i of legal height and strength, that is, if it is " four and one half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof," and A's pigs, by reason of perverse disposition, root under it, or by reason of small size creep through it, then I think it A's duty to shut the pigs up, The question is simply whether B's portion of the fence is of legal height and strength. If it is, A must keep his pigs on his own premises at his peril. H. A. H.

The Width of Highways.

In reply to an inquiry falling under the above title, it may be said that the statute requires that all public highways, other than those of incorporated cities and But a road only three rods wide, and forty years, or even ten years, a legal public highway. And if it is widened to four rods the owner of the land taken must be compensated therefor; the expense

whereof must be paid by the township. If the road was originally four rods wide and adjacent owners have encroached upon it with their fences, they may be compelled to recede to the proper line without compensation, unless they have held the land taken long enough to have gained full title to it by prescription. H. A. H.

CITY ITEMS.

THE city council have given Mrs. Ida King \$800 in payment of a claim for \$1,000 for injuries received by her from a defective side-

LAST week B. F. Gartner, of Gross Point Township, brought suit before Justice Lamb to recover from Geo. W. Hough, Deputy Register of Deeds, a sum of money illegally collected from him for recording and discharging a mortgage. After hearing the evidence the justice gave Mr. Gartner judgment for \$1 and the costs of suit.

HUGH S. PEOPLES, was admitted to bail last week, in the sum of \$10,000, Alvah E. Leavitt and Joseph Graham of this city, Wm. Peoples of Dearborn and Friend Perrin of Nankin, being the sureties. The date of the trial has been fixed for June 8th. Hollywood's counsel made motion that he also be admitted to bail, but the question has not yet been passed on by the court.

THE Executive Committee for the reunion of the army of the Potomac, have received letters from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sheridan, accepting the invitations tendered them, and promising to attend. Both Grant and Sheridan will be accompanied by their wives. Ex-President Hayes has written the committee that he cannot promise at this time for certain, but will notify them later. Gen, Hancock has been invited but has not

THE new Superintendent of Police has started in to close up the gambling houses, enforce the law as laid down by the lawmakers at Lansing. The liquor interest is a much more formidable one to antagonize than the gamblers, and requires a correspondingly larger amount of backbone.

THE attorneys of Bob McKinney are en deavoring to get their client a new trial. Last week they filed their plea, but did not furnish affidavits of what they could prove if a new trial was granted. Judge Swift, after hearing what they had to say, informed them that even if they could furnish the affidavits on the points made he did not think it would be sufficient for the granting of a new trial. The judge however, gave them until the 23d inst. to see if they had anything further to show why "Bob" should not do the State some service which he has been owing it for several years.

A SUBSCRIBER at Quincy, Mich., writes us as follows: "Please answer the following questions through your columns and oblige a reader of your welcome paper. Can any person enlist in the regular army at any time, and where is a recruiting office?
What are the wages of a private?"

You can enlist in the regular army of the United States at any time, provided you are not under twenty-one and not over forty-five years of age, and in perfectly sound health, with no physical difficulty that would interfere with the performance of your duties as a soldier. There is a recruiting office in this city. The pay is \$13 per month and rations, with an allowance of \$42 per year for clothing. If you exceed the allowance it is deducted from your pay.

Trafton's Weekly says: "'Short' sellers should take into consideration that the great shortage in the wheat crop of 1881 of more than 125,000,000 bushels is in the states east of the Rocky Mountains. Now let them post themselves as to the quantity exported from this coast in 1880, and then when they have learned the facts they will obtain plenty of food for reflection. When new wheat comes into market in July we think there will be three buyers for it to

A MINNEAPOLIS miller proposes the fol-owing example in the Newer Arithmetic: 'If it takes ten mills to make a cent, what are the profits on a barrel of flour.

THE decision rendered in Iowa a couple of months ago by Judge McCrary against the validity of one of the Cooley Creamer patents is likely to be reversed; at any rate, Judge McCrary has granted a re-hearing of the case, and the patentees express full confidence of their ability to prove the patent a valid one. and their determination to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court should the Circuit Court decide against them. There is no doubt that the introduction of the system of cream-raising covered by the Cooley patents has added greatly to the profits of dairying throughout the world. It is alleged that the system is old, but it certainly was not generally practiced. The case appears to be like that of Columbus and the egg-the thing could have been done from the starting of of the dairy business, but it wasn't.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold and the demand is increasing continually. Bor den, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

pecial Telegram to Henry, Johnson & Lord. FREEDOMVILLE, OHIO.-We have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. They give universal satisfaction. Send us

They give universely twelve dozen forthwith.

J. WERTS & SON. The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, of Wakefield, R I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrak Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a Physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for years, but these Bitters have cured her.

"How do you manage," said a lady to friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" 'I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy,' was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degener ation of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, villages, must be at least four rods wide. Mass., for pamphlets.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, May 16, 1882. Flour.-The week opens with no change in the ondition of the market. A fair inquiry is made for products, although fine city or favorite country brands only are attractive; other descriptions ar neglected except at concessions. Choice Minne sotas are scarce, and are firmly held at full terms. Quotations are as follows:

Wheat.—The market yesterday opened very quiet, and with but a limited inquiry for spot

wheat. Rates were a little lower than at the close on Saturday until the afternoon, when some inquiry sprung up and prices were advanced to \$1 381/2 for No. 1 white, the closing terms of Saturday, and No. 2 red sold at \$1 8814. In futures the market was not as well sustained as for cash wheat, and the mar ket closed dull and lower. May closed at \$1 36, June at \$1 33%, July at \$1 27%, August at \$1 1114, and seller the year at \$1 09%.

Corn—The market yesterday was stronger, an

No. 2 sold at 77% c, and rejected at 77c.

Oats.—Are quiet but prices are unchanged. On the board yesterday 561/4c was bid for No. 2 white, 55@551/4c for No. 1 mixed.

Barley .- Market quiet; good to choice sam les are taken at \$2 00@2 25 per cental. Rye .- Very little being received. Market firm

at 90@95c per bu. Corn Meal.-Fresh ground is quoted at \$35 00 per ton for fine and \$30@32 for coarse. Feed.-Bran is quoted at \$20 per ton, coarse feed at \$21@21.50 and fine at \$24. Corn and oats,

Butter.-The market is weak, and everything not choice is neglected. It is an extra lot for which 19c can be got; and 18c is about the best price paid for butter of good flavor and quality. The lower grades are neglected.

Cheese- Prime new cheese commands 12c. Old sout of market. Eggs.-The market is steady, and fresh are

offered at 17c per doz.

Beans.—Stocks light and market quiet at \$3 85 @3.40 for hand picked and \$2 50@3 00 for unpicked. Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; n stock it is held at 25@26c.

Dried Fruit.-The market is very quiet with holders quoting at 6@7 cents for apples; evaporated apples, 13c; Peaches, 15@18c per lb. Potatoes.—There is a very steady market for good potatoes, and prices range from \$1 10@1 15 er bu by the carload. Foreign are higher at \$1@ \$7.50 per hundred. 1 10 for Scotch and Dutch varieties.

Honey.-Choice new comb is dull at 14@16c per

Onions.-Market quiet at \$2 25@2 50 per bbl New Bermundas sell at \$1 90@2 00 per bu crate Wood.-Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6.25@6.50 for hickory, and \$5.75 for beach and maple; soft wood, \$4. Peas.—Canada field peas are in market at \$1 10

@1 15; Wisconsin blue at \$1 65@1 75. The market Maple Sugar.—In good supply at 10@11c per b. Market quiet and demand light,

Timothy Seed.-Quiet at about \$2 65@2 70 for Provisions-Pork is again higher. In fact it

seems that whenever dealers have nothing else to do they mark up pork a peg or two, and the worst is it stays up. Lard is also very firm, and smoke meats strong and active. In Chicago yesterday pork was advanced 15 to 20c per bbl., closing at \$19.05@19.10 per bbl. Quotations in this market are as follows.

Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at ne Michigan avenue scales for the past week:

me michigan avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—4 loads: one at \$17, \$16, \$14 and \$13.
Tuesday—13 loads: five at \$15; two at \$18, \$17
and \$16; one at \$15 50 and \$13.
Wednesday—3 loads: two at \$15; one at \$12.
Thursday—15 loads: six at \$17; three at \$18; two
at \$16 and \$13; one at \$15 50 and \$15.
Saturday—19 loads: four at \$17 and \$15; three
at \$18; two at \$17 50; \$16 50 and \$15; one at \$14

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Saturday, May 18, 1881.

CATTLE. The following were the receipts at these yards:

Armada	4	25	
Albion	13		3
Clyde		• • • •	
			3
Chelsea	13	30	3
D. G. H. & M. R'y	45	32	4
Dexter			
Fowlerville	22	88	
Highland	12		7
Howell	90	***	1
Milan			
Mason	16		2
Metamora	17		
Oxford	15	28	
Plymouth	84		2
Portland	10	80	1
Webberville		155	
Ypsilanti	97	***	
T henong	~1		,
Drove in	87	***	
	_		
Total	. 351	438	26

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 351 head, against 784 last week. The receipts were only about half the number which is required by the local trade, and for butchers' stock the demand was active and prices if anything higher than those of last week. Shippers found but little stock on sale which, at the prices asked here gave any romise of a profit to them by shipping East. The irchased what stockers were offered, and a few of the best steers in the yards, but the whole only amounted to three or four loads. The following

amounted to three of four loads. The	TOHOWIL
were the closing	
QUOTATIONS.	
Good to choice shipping steers, \$6 25	@7 00
Fair shipping steers 5 25	
Good to choice butchers's steers 5 50	@6 50
Fair butchers' steers 4 75	
Fair to good mixed butchers'	_
stock 4 75	26 00
Coarse mixed butchers' stock 4 25	@4 50
Bulls 3 50	Ø5 00
Stockers 3 75	@4 25
Lathrop sold Wm Wreford & Co a mix	
40 hand of mand husehorn! stock on 949 th	

Bresnahan sold Drake 5 choice shipping steers av 1,356 lbs at \$6.90.

Beach sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$4.50.

Dunning sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 846 lbs at \$5.12%.

Stead sold John Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av \$70 lbs at \$4.

C Roe sold John Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av \$70 lbs at \$5.

Oberboff sold John Robinson 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,045 lbs at \$6.75.

Merritt sold John Robinson 2 good butchers' helters av 845 lbs at \$6.75.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 3 choice shipping steers av 1,060 lbs at \$6.75.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 8 choice shipping steers av 1,060 lbs at \$6.75.

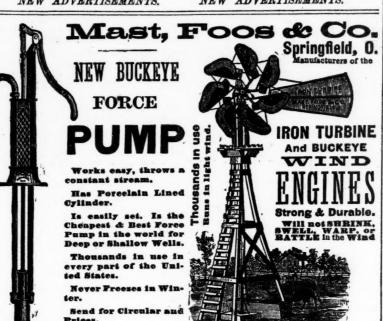
Nichols sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of fair batchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$5.35; 2 chotce shipping steers to Drake av 1,290 lbs at \$6.75, and a good one weighing 1,270 lbs at \$6.50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 2 choice oxen av 1,985 lbs at \$6.

1,985 lbs at \$6.
Sly sold John Robinson 3 good butchers's heifers av 673 lbs at \$5.50, and a coarse cow meighing 1,150 lbs at \$4.50.
Dunning sold Fitspatrick a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 594 lbs at \$4.40.
Goodrich sold Butt Spencer \$9 size vors av 1.47. se butchers' stock av \$94 lbs at \$4 40. rich sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,473 bs at \$4 75. Sly sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers av 1,116

Sly sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers av 1,116 lbs at \$6 12%. Harger sold Duff & Caplis 8 good butchers' heifers av 927 lbs at \$6. Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a fair cow weighing 1,110 lbs at \$5, and 2 coarse ones av 830 lbs at \$5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



good butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$5.40; 2 coarse cows to Loosemore av 916 lbs at \$4 12½, and a bull to John Robinson weighing 1,220 lbs at \$4.75.
Lyndon sold Drake 3 choice shipping steers and an extra beifer av 1,357 lbs at \$7.12½.
Clark sold Burt Spencer 5 good shipping steers av 1.386 lbs at \$6 and 3 feeders av 866 lbs at \$5.
Gleason sold Farnam 5 stockers av 508 lbs at \$4.55, and a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock to McGee av 767 lbs at \$4.75.
Reed sold Wm Wreford & Co. 21 good western butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$6.
Rice sold Wm Wreford & Co. 17 good western butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$6.

The offerings of sheep numbered 438, against 1,452 last week. There was no demand whatever from shippers, and sellers had considerable difficulty in working off their stock, at a decline of 50 to 75 cents per hundred be'ow the rates of last week. Goodison sold Drake 25 av 105 lbs at \$5 85.
Judson sold Wm Wreford & Co 30 clipped av
93 lbs at \$5 60.
Stevenson sold Fitzpatrick 35 av 81 lbs at \$5 75
Reid sold Wm Wreford & Co 192 western, av

97 lbs at \$5 60. Rich sold Wm Wreford & Co 46 av 90 lbs at \$6. Hogs,
The offerings of hogs numbered 268, against 189,

last week. There was an active demand to the extent of the supplies, and the receipts changed hands at last weeks rates, ranging from \$7 00 to

King's Yards.

Monday, May 15, 1882.
The market opened up at these yards with only 90 head of cattle on sale. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the offerings were soon disosed of. Prices were fully as high as those of last

Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,227 lbs at \$6 50. Freeman sold Drake a choice bull weighing 1,890 Freeman sold Drake a choice bull weighing 1,890 lbs at \$5.50. Hall sold Hersch an extra steer weighing 1,470 lbs at \$6.80. Oberhoff sold Hersch 3 choice butchers' steers av 1,033 lbs at \$6.50. Camp sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head fo fair butchers' stock av 799 lbs at \$5.25. Clark sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 935 lbs at \$450. Aldrich sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 932 lbs at \$450.

Aldrich sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 682 lbs at 45.

Hall sold Meyers a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock av 753 lbs at \$5. 15.

Clark sold John Robinson 5 bulls av 500 lbs at \$5. Garlock sold John Duff 4 good butchers' steers av 800 lbs at \$5. 50.

Garlock sold John Dun 3 5000 v 800 lbs at \$5 50. Weitzel sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,620 lbs at

Weitzel sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,620 lbs at \$5.50. Clark sold Stevens 4 good butchers' steers av 866 lbs at \$5.75, and 2 good heifers to Andrews av 750 lbs at \$6. Hall sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 3 head of coarse butchers' stock av 503 lbs at \$4, and 6 etockers to Drake av 673 lbs at the same price.

Messmore sold John Robinson 2 coarse butchers' cows av 765 lbs at \$4, and a bull weighing 560 lbs at \$4.25.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 19,801, against 20,635 last veek. Shipments 11,369. The market opened up on Monday with a fair supply of cattle and a goo emand for shipping grades. Other classes were n good supply and dull. Extra steers sold at \$7 60 67 85; choice, \$7 55@7 50; good, \$6 90@7 25, and medium at \$6 25@6 75. Butchers' stock \$3 75@5 50, and scalawags at \$2 75@3 25. Stock cattle were dull and ranged from \$3 50@4 25. There was no change in the market on Tuesday, but on Wedesday there was a decline of 5 to 10 cents per hundred. For the balance of the week prices were inchanged, the market closing fairly steady at the following

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 8.194, against 9,486, the pr vious week. The market opened up on Monday with 85 car loads of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was light, and prices were from 25 to 8714 r hundred lower than during the week previous. The demand was almost entirely from the local trade, and the number of cattle offered was more than they could handle. There was no articular change in the market but the receipt ing light, there was a fair clearance made be the close on Wednesday. Among the sales of Michi do, av 915 lbs at \$6 30; 6 do, av 1,076 lbs at \$6 60 16 do, av 1,285 lbs at \$7 35; 10 do, av 1,030 lbs 11 do, av 1,072 lbs at \$6 80; 21 do, av 1,622 lbs at \$7 16 do, av 882 lbs at \$6; 20 mixed butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$5 80; 23 do, av 867 lbs at \$5; 21 do, av 865 lbs at \$5 80; 10 do, av 864 lbs at \$5 50; 20 stoc

do. av 808 lbs at \$4 90. The following were th

Harger sold Duff & Caplis 8 good butchers' heifers av 297 lbs at \$4.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a fair cow weighing 1,110 lbs at \$3, and 2 coarse ones av 830 lbs at \$4.

Swizer & Ackley sold Drake 6 feeders av 715 lbs at \$4.0, and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock to Duff & Caplis av 990 lbs at \$4.00.

Rich sold Burt Spencer 7 choice shipping steers av 1,005 lbs at \$6.75.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 21 feeders av 720 lbs at \$4.50.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 21 feeders av 720 lbs at \$4.50.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 21 feeders av 720 lbs at \$4.50.

Stevenson sold Judon 9 feeders av 850 lbs at \$5. and 3 stockers av 500 lbs at \$3.75.

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 713 lbs at \$5.00.

Gleason sold Drake 22 good shipping steers av 1,204 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 85 lbs at \$5.25; 295 do, av 81 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 81 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 81 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 89 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 81 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 89 lbs at \$6.25; 295 do, av 89



The Mammoth Monster of Modern Tim LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW

Detroit, Tuesday, May 23,

as well as by the leading farmers in all sections who have had an opportunity of seeing it work. Will cut a six foot swath as easy as a side cut machine will cut four feet, and with less draft. It also leaves the grass in such condition that it will cure in one-half the time, and dispense with the use of the Hay Tedder. It is especially adapted to the cutting of Green Fodder or Ensilage. A thorough trial is requested from all contemplating the purchase of a mower the coming season. Enquire of your dealers, or write to

MAMNOTH MUSEUM OCEANIG AQUARIUM,
HIPPODROMATIC SPORTS

AND
GORGEOUS ORIETAL SPECTACULAR
DISPLAYS EQUALLING ANY
12 COLOSSAL SHOWS COMBINED.
Constituting the most gigantic combination of tented exhibitions in the universe. Daily expenses greater, canvas larger, parade grander, costs more, and is the most perfect, chaste and respectable travelling tented exhibition ever organized. Look at the unparalleled and astonishing array of famous foreign features:
FIRST AND, ONLY GREAT HERD OE 22 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.
and the just added Biggest Born on Earth, "Bolivar," positively the Heaviest and "*BIGGEST ELEPHANT ON EARTH.
\$100,000 will be forfeited if any circus in the world can duplicate the unparalleled act of Signor Leonat, from Milan
RACING UPON A BICYCLE UP AND DOWN A SPIRAL ELEVATED RAILWAY 60
FEET IN HEIGHT!
or the famous German troupe—Siebons, from Berlin, in their blood curdling gymnastic exhibitions; or the incomprehensible, Feerless Velocity of ALBION RACING 60 MILES AN HOUR ON AN EIGHT FEET HIGH BICYCLE.
The 3 Greatest Living Lady Riders in the World. Louisa Renz, from Berlin! Lizzi-Deacon, from London! Kate Stokes, America!
Behold! See! 100 Peerless Perfermers! Tallest Giants! Smallest Dwarfs!

Mile Monster, Serpents! Trained Lions! Tigers!
Hyenas! Giraffes!
Two Race-Track Arenas equal to any!
FOUR CREAT CIRCUS RINGS!
Seats for 20,000 in the Cloud-Towering Pavilions!
5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand!
Three Great Bands!
The GRAND STREET PROCESSION!

Three Great Bands!
THE GRAND STREET PROCESSION!
Introducing many Entrely New and Princely Spectacular Tableaux and presenting one unbroken line of moving magnificence, hitherto unseen, including the magnificent Spectacular Display 'Lalla Rook Departing from Delhi" Forepaugh's famous \$10,000 beauty personating the EASTERN PRINGESS. Also the grand pageant "LEOPATRE QUEEN OF EGYPT."
PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON and EVENING ADMISSION to cents, Children under 9 years, 25c.
ADAM FOREPAUGH.

WILL ALSO EXHIBIT AT Pontiac, Wednesday, May 24th. Holly, Thursday, May 25th. Flint, Friday, May 26th. Lapeer, Saturday, May 27th.

East Saginaw, Monday, May 28. Bay City, Tuesday, May 29th. Owosso, Wednesday, May 30th. Lansing, Thursday, June 1st. Greenville, Friday, June 2d. Ionia, Saturday, June 3d. Grand Rapids, Monday, June 5th. Muskegon, Tuesday, June 6th. Holland, Wednesday, June 7th. Allegan, Thursday, June 8th. Three Rivers, Friday, June 9th. Kalamazoo, Saturday, June 10th.



A New Invention. Every Road District Should Have One.

ONONDAGA ROAD SCRAPER,

CITATE OF MICHIGAN, as.

COUNTY OF WATNE,
In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased. by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty-three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in liber 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 289; also lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of out-lot eleven of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat hereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 30, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Township of Springweiis, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.

WM. A. THROOP,

Executor. STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.

JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney. WM. A. THROOP, Executo

and equals three pounds of corn meal,

Per Week can be made in any locality Something entirely new for agents. So out it

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST MACHINE in THE WORL

Fend for Catalogue of Engines and Separators,

RINEHART, BALLARD & CO., Springfield, Ohio

New Model Eureka Mower!

WITH CENTER DRAFT FRONT CUT

This Mower is endorsed and used by the members of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture

EUREKA MOWER CO., Towanda, Pa.

The EUREKA MOWER is now manufactured only at Towanda, Pa. The Company has been thoroughly reorganized, comprising men of experience, ability and abundant capital. No care or expense is spared to select the very best material and skilled workmen. EVERY

DAVIS' CARBOLIC OIL LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Disinfects, Purifies, Soothes and Heals.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Rheumatism. Sore Throat, Head Ache, Neuralgia, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Corns

Sprains, Cramps, Wounds, Chilblains, Lame Back, Swollen Joints, Bites of Animals, Flesh Wounds, Cracked Heels, Sand Cracks, Spring Halt,

Ring Bone, Lameness, Poll Evil, Galls, Spavins, Sweeneys,
Scratches, Distempers, Wind Galls, Salt Rheum,
Stings of Insects, Tightness of Chest,
And all other Diseases incident to MAN and BEAST, when an

application is needed externally,

BROWN & MYERS.

I hereby certify that I have used Davis' Carboile Oil Liniment for Rhenmatism, and found immedi-

I hereby certify east.

Oil Liniment for Rheamatism, and found immediate relief; three applications completely removing the pain.

HENRY M. WRIGHT of Rochm & Wright, Jewelers.

138 Woodward ave., Detroit. Mish

HILLSDALE, Nov. 29, 1876.

HILLSDALE, Nov. 29, 1876.

Messys. Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Gentlemen—I deem it my duty, as well as pleasure, to testify to the merits of your Carbolic 0il Liniment. I had been troubled for a long time with rhumatism in one of my knees, which at times confined me to my bouse. One day, shout a year since, when is your place of business, your recommended me to try a bottle of your Davis' Carbolic 0il Liniment. This I did, without any faith that it would care, but to my astonishment, after few applications I found my rheumatism had disappeared. My eyes being then opened to its remarkable power, I commenced to recommend it to my neighbors, and never in a single instance did know it to fail, when used according to directions, and faithfully. Two weeks since, the hired girl at Mr. Roberts', where we were boarding in Detroit, took a severe cold, which settled in her leg in the form of Rheumatism, so that she could hardly walk. I gave her a bottle of your Liniment to use, and three applications completely drove it from her system, and as she said. 'was completely cared.' I also tried it on burns, and was not surprised to see its truly magical effects, as it releved the pain at once and healed the sore, with but a few applications. I have also used it with remarkable success for chapped hands and lips, and have never known it to fail. It is with pleasure that write the absve, and give you freedom to publish it of the world, as I know that if this Liniment's

never known it to fail. It is with pieasure has-write the above, and give you freedom to publish it to the world, as I know that if this Liniment is used faithfully, it will positively cure and never fail. I remain very truly yours. R. CURIIS, Druggist.

Other certificates can be furnished if

Distributing Agents, JACKSON, MICH.

IRON TURBINE And BUCKEYE WIND Strong & Durable.



nerica's Representative Amusement Enterpris will exhibit at

FOUR MENAGERIES COMBINED.
THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES.
MAMMOTH MUSEUM OCEANIO AQUARIUM,
HIPPODROMATIU SPORTS

DETROIT, Angust 28, 1876.
A merchant near Holland, Mich., writes as follows to a friend in Detroit, who is affilted with cancer, and has been unable to find a cure: "Better try Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment; it cures everything out this way, and might do yen good.

M. R. MORRISON. DETROIT, May 11, 1874.

Messes. Barrand, Williams & Co..

Gents—In 1858 I broke a knee pan in the Providence, R. I. Gymnasium, and over suace have been yery much troubled with severe pains in the knee-joint. A few weeks ago I had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the same knee, when I applied your Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment, the third application of which cured me entirely. You have my permission to use my statements as you see fit. I am very thankful for the relief experienced,

Yours truly,

ROBT. J. F. ROEHM, Jeweler. Detroit, March 69, 1878.

Messrs. Farrand. Williams & Co.,
Gents-I have used your "Carbolic Oll Liniment" for the last eighteen meaths, and have found it a very valuable preparation. My daughter, after having suffered with rheumatism for eleven weeks. several applications of your valuable Liniment has entirely cured her. I also used it for corns, and have been cured. I am yours, very truly.

WM. H. MORGANS,
Sexton St, Paul's Church.



ONONDAGA ROAD SCRAPER.

great Labor Saving in making roads. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price to Box 257 Skaneateles, N. Y.

Genuine GroundoilCake
(NOT BENZINE PROCESS MEAL.)
The best feed in the world for all kinds of stock.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 N. Clinton St., CHICAGO, Ills.

Mechanics Block, Detroit.

WOOL Commission Merchant

Mesers. Farrand, Williams & Co.,
Gentlemen.—I have used your "Carbolle Oil Liniment" for tile last two years, and have found it a very valuable Liniment for horses. It has speedily cared sprains, bruises, cracked heels, kicks, cratches, sore backs, ets, and for general horse use I would recommend it to all.

H. N. BARTLETT.

Foreman at E. Williams' Livery.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Best Wheel made. For Good Work, Light Draft, rough Scouring and Economical Use are with out a rival. Call on our agents or address

THREE RIVERS, MICH.

JOHNS! VO

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Champie

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Messrs. Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich.;
Gents-Upon your recommendation I obtained a
betile of Davis' Carbolic Oil Limment, as I had
been suffering for about two weeks with a lame
back, or crick in the back. After a few applications, I am happy to state, I was perfectly cured.
I have tried it in several instances in my family,
and it has praved itself to be an indispensible famity medicine. I will not be without it again, I wish
you to let me have one dozen bottles, and I will
offer them for sale in my store, recommending the
Liniment to my suffering customers as you did to
me, and I am positive it will meet a ready sale.
Yours very truly, PETER LAFFERT.
Dealer in Drugs and Grocerles, Nos. 714 and 716
Woodbridge St., West.

Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment wherever introduced, is a favorite Domestic Remedy, giving speedy and permanent relief, and it should always be kept on hand by every well regulated family. Put up in bottles retailing at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 00. Prepared only by the Proprietors.

FARAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.

o Ton Wagon Scale is made of the best of iron and iss Tare Beam. Jones he pays the Drice \$60 al. For free book on Scales address Drice \$60 steel. Double Brass Tare Beam. Jones he pays the Drice Still Still Street Stree

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CHILLED PLOWS THOS. McGRAW. Our Chilled Plews have the Best Jointer and the

> THREE RIVERS PLOW CO., mr7-6m

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsited the Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me Wanted—Early shorn, unwashed wool. Valuable formation furnished wool-growers on application